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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, misty and cloudy. 8-17 (46-63). Friday, similar. LONDON: Thursday, Temp. 12-18 (54-64). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. Thursday: fair. Temp. 6-20 (43-68). NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 18-20 (50-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	3.50 Drh	Greece	18 Dr	Netherlands	1.50 Fgr
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Ikr	Nigeria	75 K
Austria	12 S	India	Rs 8	Norway	3 NKr
Bahrain	0.325 Din	Iran	60 Rials	Oman	0.375 Rial
Belgium	20 B.Fr	Israel	I£1.400	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	300 Mils	Italy	400 Lire	Qatar	3.50 Riyals
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Jordan	50 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3 Riyals
Dubai	3.50 Drh	Kenya	Sh.	Spain	40 Ptas
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	250 Fils	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr
Eire	20 P	Lebanon	0.7.5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr
Finland	2.50 F.M	Libya	1 Din 0.30	Tunisia	0.30 Din
France	2 F	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr	Turkey	15 L
Germany	1.50 D.M	Madeira	17.5 Esc	U.S. Mil. (Eur)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	2.5 Dir	Yugoslavia	20 D

Carter Speech Sinks Dollar On 6 Markets

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 25 — The dollar today hit record lows against the currencies of West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway in European trading amid disappointment over President Carter's anti-inflation program.

The price of gold rose to a record $230.10 an ounce at the morning London fixing and then to $230.90 in the afternoon. A record of $229.25 was set a week ago. Bullion closed in London at $230.25, from $226.50 late yesterday.

"The dollar is in the intensive-care ward right now," a New York foreign-exchange dealer said, a sentiment expressed by many European traders. Several dealers maintained that there was no relief expected in the dollar crisis and that conditions could deteriorate further.

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, however, indicated in Washington that he expected a stronger dollar in the future and he signaled a U.S. resolve to support its currency if the markets became disorderly. At a press conference, he said that the "fundamentals" are moving in a direction of a strengthening of the dollar.

Heavy Support Needed

But in European foreign-exchange dealings, central banks in Europe, Japan and the United States appeared to be forced to give the dollar heavy support to keep it from falling even more sharply under the pressure of large sales. (See details on Page 9.)

Foreign-exchange dealers said that Mr. Carter's plan to limit wages and prices voluntarily was inadequate to stem the dollar's 18-month decline.

Among the details of the plan were voluntary guidelines of 7 percent for increases in wages and fringe benefits and 5.75 percent for price increases next year.

"We had not expected much," a Swiss dealer said, "but we had not expected so little."

Despite the drubbing the dollar took on foreign exchanges, Mr. Carter's action won some praise.

A West German government spokesman, Klaus Boelling, said that the anti-inflation program was additional evidence of Mr. Carter's strong determination to achieve the aim of effectively fighting inflation." He said that the plan was another "contribution to realizing the pledges made at the Bonn economic summit" last July, attended by Mr. Carter and the heads of other Western governments.

At European Economic Community headquarters in Brussels, an economist, who declined to be identified for publication, said: "All measures to stabilize the economy have a positive effect, and this program will have a mid-term and long-term internal benefit for the U.S. economy."

"Carter's speech was interpreted in a very negative way," said a dealer in Stockholm, where the dollar's closing rate of 4.21 kronor was the lowest for three years. "He didn't say anything we didn't know."

The Soviet Union said that Mr. Carter's anti-inflation program is "sharply limited" and is incapable of preventing a new U.S. economic slump. Tass, in an analysis by economic commentator Ivan Ablamov, said it agreed with U.S. observers who claim that the program is "too little, too late," and that it does not hit hard enough on the policies of large corporations.

"Although monopolies that sustain high prices on their output, thereby adding fat to the flame of the inflation, are among the main culprits of the unchecked growth of inflation in the United States, the new program does not envisage any effective measures against these carriers of the virus of inflation," Tass said.

The country's real problem, Tass contended, lies in its "squandering of tremendous sums" on nonproductive aims and the rapid growth of its military budget. Those who will suffer from Mr. Carter's program are the "working people," especially union members.

U.S. business, labor and political leaders generally were unimpressed by Mr. Carter's message, saying that voluntary wage-price controls were only a first step toward mandatory standards.

"Voluntary controls don't work," former President Gerald Ford said. "Once you start down that road you wind up with government wage and price controls."

Jackson Grayson, price council chairman under former President Richard M. Nixon, wished Mr. Carter's program luck, but he said that its failure could bring on mandatory controls.

"Prices and wages don't cause inflation, they're the transmitters of inflation," he said. "This will increase the probability of mandatory controls, not decrease it."

"President Carter's own message suggests considerable doubt about whether . . . his program will work," said Richard Lesher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "Many will rebel against the guidelines. Some will even question the legality of the procurement sanctions. But most will agree that a focus on wages and prices concentrates on the symptoms and not the disease."

Ford Vows Cooperation

Ford Motor Co., the nation's second-largest automaker, pledged "to cooperate promptly and constructively with the administration . . . to assist the administration in its fight against inflation."

"We believe that if a program of voluntary wage and price guidelines is to work, it must be accompanied by monetary and fiscal restraint on the part of the federal government," added Fred Secrest, executive vice president, environmental, safety and industry affairs. "We are encouraged by the president's stated determination to hold the line on government spending."

Charles Brown, president of American Telephone & Telegraph, gave cautious approval to Mr. Carter's proposal. "The president is to be commended for facing up to a profoundly vexing problem for which there are no simple answers," said Mr. Brown. "Clearly, he opposes mandatory wage and price controls and deserves every citizen's support in his efforts to avert them."

"There's no way the private sector can solve inflation alone," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International

President Carter prepares to tell Americans the details of his new campaign to combat inflation on television Tuesday night.

Carter Approves Funding Bill For Components of N-Weapons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) — President Carter signed a bill today authorizing funds for producing elements of the controversial neutron warhead, the White House announced.

The measure authorizes $3 billion for the year that began Oct. 1 for national security programs of the Department of Energy.

The department is responsible for manufacturing nuclear weapons for the Pentagon, including parts for the neutron weapon, on which Mr. Carter has withheld orders for actual production and deployment.

Last week the White House said that the president had ordered that key elements of the neutron weapon be manufactured and stockpiled in the United States to cut down delays if he decides to produce the actual weapons and ship them to Western Europe.

Neutron weapons, which would include warheads for 81-mile-range Lance missiles and eight-inch shells for Howitzers with a range of 10 to 12 miles, have about twice the radiation of conventional nuclear weapons but less than one-tenth the blast and heat.

Cabinet Approves Draft Treaty

Israel Planning to Expand Golan, Jordan Settlements

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 25 (WP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said tonight that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will inform the U.S. government that Israel intends to enlarge existing Jewish civilian settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and on the Golan Heights.

Addressing his Likud bloc at a meeting in the Knesset, Mr. Begin was quoted as saying that Mr. Dayan, "in the name of the Israeli government," is informing the State Department that the expansion will start as soon as possible.

Earlier, the Israeli Cabinet "approved in principal" the draft compromise treaty with Egypt, but tacked on a string of amendments that will have to be negotiated anew when the Middle East peace talks resume in Washington.

After 17 hours of debate stretching over three days, all but 2 of the 17 voting members of the Cabinet threw their support behind the treaty, but not before Mr. Begin had personally written a number of amendments to satisfy their objections to the original language.

Goes to Parliament

In an unexpected move, the Cabinet also voted to resubmit the final draft of the treaty to Israel's parliament once it is initialed at the conclusion of the Blair House talks.

The final document also will have to be approved by the Cabinet.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed Mr. Begin's later remarks concerning the settlements, but emphasized that they were limited to enlargement of existing settlements and did not involve construction of new civilian outposts.

During the controversy after the Camp David summit meeting over whether the freeze on settlements extended three months or five years, Israel emphasized that whatever the length, the freeze did not have anything to do with the expansion of existing settlements, the spokesman said.

Since then, several government officials have alluded to the need to "strengthen" Jewish settlements on the West Bank, but Mr. Begin's remarks last night appeared to be the first public indication by Israel that the government was formally notifying the United States of its intentions.

Mr. Begin's comments followed by a few hours a communique issued by a committee of West Bank settlements rejecting the Cabinet's approval of the treaty draft with Egypt. The committee said that the treaty will "lead Israel and the Arabs not in peace but will create obstacles."

The Begin address was interpreted here as a reaction to the visit earlier in the week by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, who met with Palestinian leaders on the West Bank to the chagrin of some Israeli leaders.

[In Cairo, the Associated Press reported that President Anwar Sadat said today he is confident Egypt and Israel will sign a peace treaty, noting that the U.S. draft of the agreement is generally acceptable, according to a spokesman.

[Mr. Sadat made the statement during a two-hour closed meeting with more than 200 members of his newly founded National Democratic Party at his villa north of Cairo.

["The peace treaty will definitely be concluded sooner or later because the walls of fear and suspicion have been broken down," Mr. Sadat told his audience, according to the spokesman.]

Mr. Begin emerged from the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press

WHO'S THE POPE, ANYWAY? — This boy was not very thrilled about meeting the pope during the general audience yesterday. But after his initial fright, the boy did begin to smile.

Ex-Social Democrat Expected to Get Support

Nonaligned Premier Picked in Portugal

LISBON, Oct. 25 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, compromising with the nation's feuding political parties, today designated a nonaligned law professor, Carlos Mota Pinto, as Portugal's sixth post-revolution premier.

Gen. Eanes' announcement, read by a presidential aide, said that Mr. Mota Pinto would form a nonpartisan Cabinet, ending a three-month stalemate.

Senior politicians said that the maverick former Social Democrat leader was almost certain to gain majority parliamentary support for a neutral Cabinet, Portugal's 10th since the 1974 revolution.

The premier-designate, 42, served in last year's minority Socialist government as commerce and tourism minister. Since then he has taught at Coimbra's university. His friends described him as "a humanist, defending reformist Socialism."

Though none of the big four minority parties reacted immediately to the appointment, the crucial Socialists and their former conservative coalition partners, the Center Democrats, had said earlier that they would have no objections if Mr. Mota Pinto were appointed.

Between them, the two parties — whose disagreements over farm and health policies began the crisis July 25 — hold a safe majority in Parliament. The Socialists have 102 seats, the Center Democrats 41 in the 263-seat National Assembly.

Politicians said that the delay in appointing the premier — the appointment was expected since the weekend — was because of Gen. Eanes' efforts to find support for his first choice, Alfredo Nobre da Costa, 55.

AP

Carlos Mota Pinto

. . . new Portuguese premier

Mr. Nobre da Costa was sworn in as premier on Aug. 29 but the Socialists and the conservative Center Democrats toppled his government program Sept. 14 before the independent technocrat had a chance to rule, and the Communists frustrated the president's search for another premier.

Cabinet Representation

Earlier, all three indicated their readiness to have party members serve, as individuals, in a nonaligned Cabinet. They had opposed Mr. Nobre da Costa's Cabinet because it was drawn from outside party ranks.

After the deadlocked parties refused to compromise on a formula for a ruling coalition, Gen. Eanes again was forced to recruit a premier from outside partisan ranks.

Political circles awaited the reaction of the centrist Social Democrats, who lost their parliamentary chief, Mr. Mota Pinto, and others of the left-wing in a 1975 party power struggle.

To Prevent New Rhodesian Raid

Britain May Send Weapons to Zambia

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP) — Britain will send surface-to-air missiles and other anti-aircraft defense weapons to Zambia shortly in response to a plea from President Kenneth Kaunda.

An aid-package including a British military training mission was announced today by government officials who declined to be named. The package was agreed upon when Prime Minister James Callaghan met with Mr. Kaunda in Kano, Nigeria, last month.

Since then, Zambia's need for arms has been demonstrated by the country's virtual total lack of defense during air strikes by Rhodesian air and ground forces against black nationalist sanctuaries near Lusaka and in other areas.

Initial estimates by both the Rhodesians and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo suggested that about 1,500 persons were killed and many were wounded in the Rhodesian raids.

The British government officials said that a condition for supplying the arms is that they are for Zambian forces and not for use by Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Revolutionary Army.

The British decision was made known yesterday to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance by British Foreign Secretary David Owen during Mr. Vance's stopover in London on his way home from Moscow. It also was discussed today when U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low conferred with Mr. Owen.

One of the British objectives in its decision to rush defensive equipment to Zambia is to deter the Rhodesian government from launching more bombing raids.

Another aim is to pre-empt any tempting offer of arms that the Soviet Union or Cuba might make to Mr. Kaunda.

Britain's aid package includes medical supplies that already have been flown to Lusaka for use in hospitals crowded by bombing raid casualties; an increase in economic support beyond this fiscal year's total of about $45 million; purchase of some of Zambia's unsold stockpiles of copper and a crash program of training for Zambian forces.

No Combat Role

There is no question, however, of British military instructors assuming an active combat role, the British officials said. Nor are the British contemplating, at this stage, the supply of combat planes to the Zambian Air Force.

A day after Mr. Callaghan returned from his Kano meeting with Mr. Kaunda, a British arms expert, Maj. Gen. Edward Fursdon, flew to Zambia to check Zambia's air defenses and minimum air defense needs.

The officials reported that Gen. Fursdon found the country's anti-aircraft equipment in a poor condi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda speaking yesterday.

Vance Reported Ready to Meet Gromyko Again

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP) — President Carter, unwilling to give up hopes of completing a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty by the end of the year, is planning to send Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Geneva next month for talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, according to a source here.

It would be the ninth round of negotiations between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko in less than two years in the faltering effort to complete a SALT pact to limit the deployment of long-range bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles until 1985.

Teng, in Tokyo, Says Taiwan Still Is Obstacle to U.S.-China Ties

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (WP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said today he believes his country eventually will have normal relations with the United States but only after the Taiwan issue is settled on China's terms.

"We are waiting for the United States to make up its mind," the Chinese leader emphasized.

At a news conference, Mr. Teng also said there will be no tension on the Korean peninsula as long as South Korea does not attempt any action against the Communist North, which he recently visited.

Making his first bow at a Western-style news conference, Mr. Teng was a relaxed, amiable performer, telling reporters that he was not very bright and inviting them to criticize if his replies to questions were unclear.

He broke no new ground on any major issue but at several points suggested that many currently divisive problems in Asia — including Taiwan and the Koreas — will disappear with the passage of time.

But he stuck in the familiar warning that a world war is likely because of the Russians, whom he called "hegemonists." They "pose a grave threat to world peace and international security," Mr. Teng said. "The danger of a new world war is an objective reality."

New Peace Treaty

Mr. Teng is visiting Japan for the formal ratification of the new peace and friendship treaty and has held lengthy talks about several world issues — including normalizing relations with the United States — with Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda.

If anything new passed between them on the issue of the United States and Taiwan, Japanese officials did not reveal it. A spokesman for Mr. Fukuda, however, said there were some points of their discussion that were too delicate to disclose.

At the news conference, when asked about normalizing affairs with the United States, Mr. Teng replied, "We are talking about it. I think that this will follow in the general course of events . . . The obstacle is Taiwan."

He then listed the three conditions for that settlement — abrogation of the U.S.-Taiwan mutual security treaty, withdrawal of U.S. troops and severance of diplomatic relations.

"On these three conditions we are waiting for the United States to make up its mind," Mr. Teng added.

There have been suggestions that the Carter administration will make a new move early next year on the Taiwan issue, although there is heavy sentiment in Congress against a normalization that would amount to abandoning Taiwan.

On Korea

On the Korean issue, Mr. Teng emphasized that he strongly supports the North's views on unification but implied that the division can be ended in time, once the United States has withdrawn troops from the South. Mr. Teng visited the North last month and had extensive talks with President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Teng said there is no tension on the peninsula and does not expect any as long as South Korea does not take actions against the North. Unification should come through North-South talks and the necessary atmosphere for that will come only after U.S. troops are withdrawn, he added. The Carter administration's first formal withdrawal of U.S. forces is scheduled for mid-December.

Mr. Teng did not mention, however, that one of the North's key demands is that, before unification talks begin, the United States should agree to separate talks with North Korean officials.

"No country should be divided" in an artificial manner, Mr. Teng said, adding that he expects the Korean issue to be resolved in due course.

Mr. Teng's determination to be tactful extended even to one of the touchiest issues between China and Japan, control of the Senkaku Islands which are claimed by both countries. Instead of insisting on China's claim, Mr. Teng merely observed that the two countries differ on the Senkakus and have agreed to put off trying to settle the issue.

The Japanese had been worried that Mr. Teng might touch off new troubles for them with the Russians by his campaign against "hegemonism," a code word for Soviet expansionism. The Russians have bitterly criticized Japan for signing a treaty that contains an "anti-hegemony clause," although Japan pretends the clause is not aimed at the Soviet Union but is only a general statement of belief.

Mr. Teng went after the "hegemonists" fiercely in a statement before the news conference, but he tactfully refrained from asserting the Chinese position that the clause is, indeed, aimed solely at Russia. He called it merely a statement of opposition "to the efforts of others to seek hegemony."

Iran Frees 1,500 Inmates Amid Anti-Shah Protests

TEHRAN, Oct. 25 (UPI) — About 1,500 prisoners were released from Iranian jails early today as widespread anti-shah demonstrations shut the city's two major universities for the third consecutive week.

Prison authorities began releasing the prisoners last night and the last men and women marked for release left the jails at approximately 10 a.m.

The amnesty was to mark the shah's 59th birthday, being observed as a national holiday tomorrow.

A total of 1,126 political prisoners was released, including some who were sentenced to terms of up to 30 years for activities against the shah.

Crowds of relatives and friends jammed the entrance to Tehran's central Qasr Prison. Mothers and sisters in black body-length veils brought flowers and wept silently as they waited outside the prison gates.

3,000 Students

An estimated 3,000 students demonstrated at the Aryamehr Technical University campus in central Tehran.

The students shouted slogans against the shah and in praise of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the chief opposition leader living in Paris.

They carried photographs of youths who were killed in recent street clashes between army troops and demonstrators, and portraits of Moslem extremist guerrillas killed in action against security units.

At Tehran University, leftist students held a similar anti-shah demonstration. Youths from other schools defied a ban on their entry and several hundred boys and girls joined the protest.

To Rebuild Army

Wide Military Reforms Announced by Lebanon

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (AP) — The government announced sweeping measures today to confiscate unauthorized weapons, rebuild the army and punish anyone who collaborates with Israel.

President Elias Sarkis asked the Syrian-dominated Arab deterrent force to draw up a program for disarming private armies and removing all military signs from the country.

He gave the Arab force, the Lebanese Army command and internal security commanders two weeks to arrange a coordinated program for implementing the security and political resolutions reached at an all-day Cabinet session.

The government also asked the Arab force command to prohibit armed Palestinian guerrillas from appearing in public, to remove all roadblocks and to arrest violators.

It asked the Arab force to withdraw units of the Palestine Liberation Army, 1,000 soldiers of which entered Lebanon from Syria earlier this month at the height of Syrian-Christian clashes.

Other decisions called for strict enforcement of press censorship regulations, banning unauthorized publications and private radio stations and punishing any Lebanese who collaborates with the Israeli enemy.

Reconciliation Program

The government also promised a comprehensive national reconciliatioo program to be debated and implemented shortly by Parliament.

It asked the military command to prepare a definitive program for rebuilding the armed forces along nonsectarian lines. The promised army, a government statement said, must be strong enough to take over duties of the Arab Defense Force and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The eight-nation UNIFIL came to Lebanon in March to undertake peacekeeping operations in southern regions vacated by Israeli forces.

Before the Cabinet session, leftist gunmen discarded their weapons in Beirut's Moslem sector, but the sandbag positions around their branch offices have not yet been removed.

Observers noted the leftists' positive response to the Arab force pacification action but questioned the peacekeepers' ability to exercise similar influence on Christian militias.

The Cabinet decisions were seen as an attempt to implement the recommendations of the seven-nation Arab conference at Beit Eddine that sought to end the Syrian-Christian confrontation here last week.

The conference of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Qatar, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Lebanon promised broader support for the Arab force and urged an entente among all political and religious factions in Lebanon.

Gromyko Goes To Paris Talks

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko arrived today to work on repairing relatioos between his country and France. The relations were at a low last year when France flew paratroops into Zaire to fight Soviet-backed rebels in Shaba province.

Mr. Gromyko and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud are scheduled to meet several times. Mr. Gromyko also is expected to confer with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is to return tomorrow from a one-day visit to Italy.

Mr. Gromyko's arrival bad been scheduled for months within the framework of exchange visits by the presidents of the two countries in odd-numbered years and by foreign ministers in even-numbered years.

Mild Quake in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (AP) — A mild earthquake, with its epicenter in Afghanistan, was felt yesterday in the Soviet Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan, Tass reported.

Prime Minister Begin waves to newsmen as he holds communique on Israeli Cabinet treaty vote.

Israel Planning to Expand Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)

marathon Cabinet session at 4:45 p.m. and said that the ministers had given "appropriate guidelines" to Mr. Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to continue the negotiations toward a conclusion.

Mr. Dayan and Mr. Weizman are expected to return to Washington tomorrow.

The Cabinet met under the guise of a classified defense and security committee, thereby legally shutting off public discussion by its members of the details of the treaty revisions.

However, it was understood that many of the proposed revisions deal with the question of a linkage between the bilateral Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and future negotiations on Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The amendments were said to be an attempt to weaken further the treaty preamble that addresses the linkage question "politically," rather than in a legally binding fashion.

One of the persistent sticking points following the Camp David agreements has been to find a way to link the treaty with proposals for the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a way that is visible to President Sadat's Arab critics, but oot offensive to Mr. Begin's rightist opposition.

Mr. Sadat has made it clear that he wants to demonstrate he has not abandoned the Palestinian Arabs, while Mr. Begin has been trying to reassure his critics at home that the treaty is not a prelude to Israel's loss of sovereignty in the West Bank.

The Cabinet vote today was 15 to 0, with two abstentions. Abstaining were Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai and Health Minister Eliezer Shostak.

But Cabinet sources said that such a clear majority was not assured as recently as last night, when as many as eight ministers appeared ready to vote against the draft, most of them on the basis of the linkage question.

In addition to Mr. Shostak, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, Minister Without Portfolio Chaim Landau, Education Minister Zevulun Hammer and Justice Minister Shumuel Tamir were said to be considering rejecting the draft. Moreover, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzeira reportedly were considering "no" votes.

The sources said that Mr. Begin, fearful that a 9-to-8 vote would lead to a Cabinet crisis and a collapse of the Middle East peace talks, worked on a number of revisions overnight in an effort to meet the ministers' objections.

Following the session, Mr. Tamir said today, "I am satisfied with the government decision as accepted finally. I am satisfied because I raised a number of points I considered to be very important . . . points I believe Egypt can accept and would accept."

He added, "I think we are satisfied with what took place in Jerusalem. I hope we will be satisfied with what takes place in Washington."

Mr. Begin surprised some observers by announcing that the final draft treaty that emerges from the Washington talks will be presented to the full Knesset for ratification.

There is nothing in Israeli law that requires the Knesset to endorse international treaties, and on the surface it would appear that the prime minister is subjecting himself unnecessarily to a vituperative debate much like the one that marked Knesset approval of the original Camp David "framework" for peace and the dismantlement of Jewish settlements in the Sinai.

However, by spreading responsibility for accepting or rejecting peace throughout the Knesset, Mr. Begin would force any fence-sitters to his side because the Cabinet is obligated by law to follow the decisions of the parliament.

If the Knesset rejected the final draft, or even approved it by a slim margin, it would be tantamount to a vote of no confidence, and could create a government crisis leading to resignation, which few in the parliament want at this moment.

In the absence of some unforeseen treaty changes totally unacceptable to Israel, the agreement seems assured of solid approval in the Knesset, but probably not by the 4-to-1 margin given last month to the Camp David framework.

News Analysis

Doubts on Carter's Economics

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (NYT) — The Carter administration has drawn up a set of guidelines for noninflationary wage and price behavior that is meant to be comprehensive, flexible, effective, credible and fair.

There are reasons to doubt whether it can be all of these things at the same time.

The presidential advisers who outlined the program to reporters yesterday stressed that the program would be flexible and would not create a new bureaucracy. They recalled that more than 3,000 Internal Revenue Service agents were borrowed to enforce President Richard M. Nixon's mandatory price-wage controls in 1971-74.

By contrast, President Carter's Council on Wage and Price Stability will add to its usual number of 35 economists, lawyers and secretaries about 100 extra people, to be borrowed from other agencies of government.

They will try to watch prices charged by the 400 corporations with annual sales of $500 million or more, plus "all major collective-bargaining settlements," according to a White House statement.

Pattern Setters

The monitors will seek to determine whether these big companies — who are believed to be pattern setters — raise their prices by more than the guideline amount. That amount is ½ of 1 percent less than the average price increase in 1976-1977.

For a company with many different products — a chemical company with scores or hundreds of products, or a soap company with a few dozen products — the monitors will look at a company-wide average, weighted by product sales.

But how will they get that average? If the company says it does not normally calculate an average, the monitors are without power under existing law to require the company to make such a calculation. In that case, the monitors are supposed to calculate it themselves. But first, they must direct the company to submit raw data on prices and sales volumes. The law does let the wage-price council compel companies to submit data that they keep in the normal course of business.

With the raw data, the council will work up its own estimate of a company's all-product price increase. Presumably, those figures will be challenged by the companies themselves, at least in some cases.

Io any event, there is a serious question as to how much this kind of enforcement work can be done by 135 people.

Course of Action

Bnt suppose the staff is able to make such calculations and can show that a company has raised prices by more than the guideline amount. What can the government do then?

It has four kinds of "tools" it can use to persuade a company to abide by the price standard, said Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The Export-Import Bank can withhold export credits. Or a company may be deemed ineligible to sell its merchandise to the government. Or, if the company's rates are regulated by a federal agency — for example, railroad freight rates — the agency might disallow some of the costs claimed by the company.

Finally, there is the court of last resort, the appeal to public opinion. The administration, officials say, will publicly identify companies and unions that do not respect the guidelines.

Plainly, all of this is tentative and tenuous. It is not likely that the threat of sanctions will lead many companies to trim back price increases. What Mr. Carter must hope for is a good public response to his program and a widespread sense among business, labor and consumers that reversing the inflationary turn is a task the whole country must attempt together.

The administration already has acknowledged that the 7-percent standard for labor settlements will oot apply to "low-wage" workers. They would be allowed to get bigger wage increases than everyone else. That sounds fair, bnt what is "low"? The White House fixed the standard yesterday at $4.00 an hour. That is far below the $5.50 standard urged on Mr. Carter by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO. There is disgruntlement in the ranks of labor oo this score.

In general, labor leaders feel that price compliance will be slipshod but that employers will enforce the Carter wage standard of 7 percent. They figure that includes fringe benefits. On this count alone, labor says, the program — even as a voluntary program — is not evenhanded.

Moreover, labor leaders contend that the standard now is tougher in light of the present rate of inflation of 7.5 percent than was the Nixon standard. Then, the wage guideline was 5.5 percent plus 0.7 percent for fringes, or 6.2 percent in all — and inflation then was only about 3.5 percent a year.

In sum, labor is skeptical. Union leaders say that if they see business moderating price increases, labor will respond in time. But, the labor leaders imply, they do not want to go first.

The administration unveiled its so-called "real-income" insurance that would give tax rebates to workers who follow the guidelines if it turns out that inflation exceeds 7 percent. But what about the self-employed?

The insurance proposal is innovative and potentially complicated. It is doubtful that Congress will digest it quickly and enact it promptly — if at all.

This is but one of many problems attendant on the Carter administration's attempt to wrestle around an inflation that seems to be speeding up and is a deeply ominisome force. If only the acceleration can be stopped and turned around into a moderate deceleration, the administration will be successful.

Presidential counselor Robert Strauss pretty much summed up the administration's mood when he said: "We're not going to get dramatic results."

Syria-Iraq Front Against Israel Seen Emerging

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (UPI) — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today held a second day of reconciliation talks with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad amid reports that the two nations are attempting to build an "eastern front" to confront Israel and scuttle the Camp David accords.

Mr. Assad's talks with Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and other Iraqi leaders signaled an important thaw in 12 years of recriminations between the Damascus and Baghdad wings of the Ba'ath Party.

The visit was triggered by shared opposition to U.S.-backed Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

Al Liwa, a leftist Beirut daily, said that agreement was expected between Mr. Assad and Maj. Gen. Bakr on the dispatching of Iraqi troops to the Syrian border with Israel. Officially, Syria has been noncommital about the Iraqi offer.

The newspaper said that Saddam Hussein, vice president of Iraq, told the Baghdad daily al-Thawra that Iraq planned to discuss with Syria "everything related to making Syria and Iraq a single military front."

Pope Reappoints Cardinal Villot

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Pope Joho Paul II has reappointed Cardinal Jean Villot of France as Vatican secretary of state on a temporary basis, the Vatican said today.

It said the pope sent Cardinal Villot a letter askiog him to stay in the job "for the initial period" of the new papacy to run the church's central government. Sources had said earlier he would be reappointed for about six months and then replaced by an Italian.

Carter Plan Hits Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

Reginald Jones, chairman of General Electric Co., who has been openly skeptical of the value of mandatory wage-price controls, was somewhat more optimistic after Mr. Carter's address. He indicated pleasure with Mr. Carter's pledge to hold down U.S. spending. "There's got to be a government effort."

A spokesman for General Motors, the nation's largest corporation, also praised Mr. Carter's emphasis on the government's role in the battle against wage and price increases.

According to a poll released shortly after Mr. Carter's speech, three-quarters of those polled favored his proposals for voluntary wage and price guidelines but they had no faith that the proposals would work.

An ABC News-Harris poll taken at the end of last week showed 71 percent of those polled favored Mr. Carter's proposals, while 19 percent opposed them. But on detailed questions, a majority of 55 to 57 percent believed that health and medical costs, food prices, energy costs and union wage demands cannot be curbed by voluntary controls.

Weapons To Zambia

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. Some weapons were rusty and others lacked key components.

Namibians Killed

LUSAKA, Oct. 25 (AP) — President Kaunda said today that Namibian soldiers and policemen were killed by Rhodesian troops in their attack last week.

"As we mourn these gallant fighters, I want all of you to be ready for a very long war and difficult times," Mr. Kaunda said in a statement issued here.

"The enemy is brutal, ruthless and barbaric, bent on total destruction of Zambia. As in the past, count on your resilience to remain calm and united in defense of our independence and territorial integrity."

Front-Line States Reportedly Complain to Waldheim

Namibia Plan Said Near Collapse in SWAPO Rebuff

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — U.S.-led efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement to the guerrilla war in South-West Africa (Namibia) appeared yesterday to be close to collapse after the South-West African People's Organization rejected a compromise plan for new talks between the United Nations and the South African government.

The rejection was contained in a letter handed to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York by SWAPO representaóve Theo Ben Gurirab, according to informed sources. The letter is to be made public this week.

Mr. Waldheim also met yesterday with ambassadors representing the front-line African states that provide logistical support for the guerrillas, and he again heard strongly negative comments about the compromise proposal, the sources reported. The five front-line states, Angola particularly, have been crucial to U.S. efforts for a peace agreement.

Slender Hope

The decision by SWAPO and the African states not to make their separate rejections of the compromise public and formal at this point left UN officials clinging to a slender hope that Mr. Waldheim could still work out a formula to keep South-West Africa talks going, and to avoid calls in the Security Council for international ecooomic warfare against South Africa.

U.S. nfficials declined immediate comment on yesterday's move by SWAPO, but they expressed hope that a UN economic confrontation with South Africa can still be avoided.

There were suggestions in the comments by U.S. officials that the Carter administration is pressing Mr. Waldheim to send a special representative to talk to the South Africans despite the initial negative responses from black Africa.

Vance Objective

The United States and other Western nations have in the past vetoed UN economic sanctions against South Africa, which has ruled the largely desert territory of South-West Africa (now known as Namibia) as a mandate area since 1920.

Avoiding a sanctions debate was one of the chief objectives of a five-nation negotiating delegation, headed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that went to Pretoria last week to get Prime Minister Pieter Botha to agree to hold UN-supervised elections in South-West Africa and to withdraw South African troops.

Mr. Botha agreed only to reopen talks about UN-supervised elections with Mr. Waldheim's special representaive, Martti Ahtisaari of Finland. In a joint communique, Mr. Botha declared that South Africa would go ahead with its own elections in the territory Dec. 4.

SWAPO, which is receiving increasing support from the Soviet Union in its low-level, decade-old insurgency against South African rule, attacked the joint communique in its letter to Mr. Waldheim as a plan to install a puppet regime in South-West Africa and said that it opposed new talks with Pretoria, according to informed sources.

Before meeting with Mr. Waldheim, Mr. Ben Gurirab said that SWAPO would press for an early meeting in the Security Council to impose "comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions" against South Africa. UN sources said that African nations were preparing requests for specific trade embargoes, including petroleum.

The five-nation Western "cootact group" obtained agreement from South Africa and from SWAPO during the summer for a UN plan for independence in South-West Africa. But South Africa withdrew its agreement Sept. 22, charging that the United Nations was changing details of the plan that would weight the election in favor of SWAPO.

During last week's negotiations Mr. Botha said he was now satisfied with new Western understandings on the specific details in dispute, but he insisted that the December elections under South African control had to go ahead.

Africans Want UN Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (AP) — The African group of UN members asked today for an urgent Security Council meeting on what was described as South Africa's defiance of the council's Aug. 29 demand for UN supervision of preindependeoce elections in South-West Africa.

The group agreed at a private meeting yesterday to go to the council. Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, a representative on the 15-nation council, said that the group wanted the council to meet by Monday, to condemn South Africa and impose economic sanctions.

ut New Openness Seen

Castro Offer for Dialogue Splits U.S. Cuban Exiles

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, Oct.25 (WP) — e Cuban exile community in the ited States — once almost molithie io its oppositioo to the vernment of Fidel Castro — is w sharply divided over ao offer m Mr. Castro for a dialogue th the exiles.

Mr. Castro's offer is the latest in eries of gestures he has made to exile-community, including the ease of 46 political prisooers who w with their families to Florida Saturday. The offer has sparked ated debates and many inquiries m Cubans seeking inforoatioo out relatives in Cuba or permis- n to visit their homeland.

While many exile leaders and the jor Cuban media in Miami still pose any recognirioo of the Cas- government, a oumber of new ups have sprung up calling for the cootact with Havana.

Some exile leaders have ex- essed an interest in meeting Mr. stro, who suggested the dialogue a session with exile journalists in vana on Sept. 6. Others have be- n to circulate petirions urging ac- ptance of Mr. Castro's offer, and e group has asked President rter for full normalization of re- tions with Cuba.

A State Department official said e overwhelming majority of let- s that the department has eived from Cuban exiles favor proving relations with Havana as way to obtain the release of polit- al prisoners and reunificatioo of vided families.

"This is not to say they think stro is a great guy," he said. "They still don't like the Castro re- me and have no intention of ing there to live."

While some younger exiles have pressed support for the Castro vernment, they are still a small jority of the estimated 150,000 bans living in the United States.

The atmosphere in the Cuban ighborhoods of Miami, New ork, New Jersey and other areas, wever, has changed substantially recent years. Two years ago in iami people who took even a oderate attitude toward the Cas- o government were often threat- ed and sometimes physically acked. A oumber of bombings d assassinations were attributed anti-Castro extremists.

Today a travel agency advertises "Havana Holidays," leaving from Miami, something that would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

Mr. Castro, who once reserved his harshest rhetorie for the "worms" and "traitors" who left Cuba after he took power in 1959, recently has become more conciliatory. He even told the exile journalists last month that from now on he would use "a new term: the community."

The word *gusano* (worm) was "appropriate in the heat of the struggle and the passioo of the struggle," he said, but "I have been the first to use the term 'community' and I iotend to continue using it."

Castro Aims

Observers in Washington and Miami suggest that Mr. Castro hopes that lessening exile opposition to his government will hasten diplomatic and trade relations with the United States, which could bolster Cuba's sagging economy and reduce its depeodence on the Soviet Union.

One of Mr. Castro's first gestures toward the exiles was to grant permissioo for a group of young Cubans to visit the island late last year. It was the first time that a large group of Cuban-born residents of the United States had been permitted to visit the island since Mr. Castro took power.

Most of the 55 men and womeo in the group had left Cuba as children and they were generally sympathetic to the Castro government. They named their group the Antonio Maceo Brigade after a leader of the Cuban fight for freedom from Spain. During their trip they did some volunteer constructioo work and visited relatives. The trip had great emotional impact in Cuba and among exiles in the United States.

Many exile families had bitter arguments over whether their children should join the brigade, and it was harshly criticized by the Cuban-exile media in Miami.

But there was another response as well. When the group returned, its members were swamped with calls and letters asking how they had managed to go to Cuba. Many callers asked if they could arrange to go as well.

As more exiles are permitted to visit the island, interest in traveling there grows. A second Antonio Maceo Brigade is being organized for a four-week trip next summer and the Cuban-interests section of the Czechoslovak embassy here has been receiving more than 50 applications for visas from Cuban exiles each day.

Lopez Portillo in China

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived in Peking yesterday for a five-day visit, the Chinese news agency reported.

United Press International

Mother and child look at burned-out home of relative in Zuma Beach, Calif. Fire destroyed several homes in area.

Arsonist Blamed for Largest of Los Angeles' Fires

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP) — An arsonist, using a paper matchbook and a burning cigarette, started the worst of 11 brush fires that have burned 38,000 acres and destroyed 186 homes in the Los Angeles suburbs, authorities said today.

"The evidence indicates the fire was intentionally set," a Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department official said. "The investigation is continuing. It was definitely arson."

The blaze, which began in the western suburb of Agoura, ravaged 161 homes and 25,000 acres on a 16-kilometer path through the Santa Monica mountains to the sea at Malibu.

The fire damaged or destroyed houses belonging to actors Jack Lemmon, Nick Nolte and Clint Walker, actresses Ali MacGraw and Katharine Ross, singer Neil Young and comedian Buddy Hackett.

The county fire department reported that the fire was 80 percent contained early today. An official indicated that other fires which forced hundreds to flee their homes might have been arson.

Investigators were looking into the cause of the Mandeville Canyon area blaze, the other major fire in the area, which destroyed at least 25 houses and 6,000 acres of brush above West Los Angeles. It was brought under control yesterday.

A third fire, still burning after destroying 1,400 acres above Sierra Madre in the San Gabriel mountains about 32 kilometers from Los Angeles, also may have been caused by arson.

Another fire in Carbon Canyoo, which scorched 5,600 acres and threatened several communities in Orange County, was reported fully contained yesterday.

Carter Signs Reform Bill

U.S. Law Ends Regulation of Airline Fares, Routes

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — President Carter yesterday signed into law a bill designed to increase competition among the oation's airlines by phasing out government regulation.

The law, supported by the president since the beginning of his term, gradually reduces the power of the Civil Aeronautics Board to govern fares and airline routes, and abolishes the CAB altogether at the end of 1984.

Mr. Carter said in a crowded signing ceremony in the White House Cabinet Room that the legislation would achieve two critical objectives. "One is to help our fight against inflation and the other is to assure American citizens of an opportunity for low-priced air transportation."

Mr. Carter said that thanks to recent actions of the CAB under the leadership of its chairman, Alfred Kahn, the nation already has seen the beginning of real competition among domestic airlines. "Competition has already helped both consumers and the industry," he said. "It brought lower fares, more passengers and higher profits."

Although the airline industry has been subjected to increasing doses of competition in the last few years, supporters of the law said a bill updating the 1938 regulatory framework was oeeded to assure a continuation of the benefits that reduced regulation had yielded.

Supporters of changes in the law feared the move toward more competitioo could be blunted by a change in the CAB's membership — it had a history of protectionism — or through legal challenges to board initiatives that had not yet worked their way through the courts. The law not only legitimizes what the board has been doing, but goes further and faster than the board could have gone on its own. The law establishes a schedule for elimination of CAB jurisdiction over airline rates, routes and mergers.

The law eliminates CAB authority over routes at the end of 1981, leaving existing airlines free to start oew routes without any application process. New airlines could be formed with a showing that they are "fit, willing and able," the law says.

In the next three years, entry into the industry and setting up new routes will be easier. Airlines will be able to pick a new route in each of the next three years. In addition, a provision allows airlines almost automatic access oo a first-come, first-served basis to routes going unserved by the airlines holding authority for those routes.

Since last Thursday, representatives of 20 airlines have been standing in line outside the CAB waiting for the chance to apply for those "dormant" routes. The applications will be accepted starting today.

Aside from "automatic" access, routes will be easier to get through the regular application process. In the past, applicants for new routes had to prove they were "required by the public convenience and necessity." Now the burden of proof will be on the opponents of new applications to prove why they are not in the public interest.

At the end of 1982, the CAB will be stripped of its authority over fares and mergers, leaving the airlines subject to the same federal laws that apply to other unregulated industries. In the meantime, the airlines are given the authority to lower their fares by up to 50 percent without CAB approval. They also can raise their fares up to 5 percent unless they carry more than 70 percent of the passenger traffic on a route.

Says Sharp Jump Not Likely

Soviet Aide Plays Down Trade Aspects of SALT

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 — Eveo if a Soviet-U.S. agreement on a oew strategic arms limitation treaty leads to a oormalization of trade relations between the two countries, there will be no immediate sharp jump io the volume of trade between the superpowers, a high government official said here yesterday.

"I don't think it's possible," commented Dzhermen Gvishiani, deputy minister of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. "It takes more than goodwill. A lot of work has to be dooe."

Speaking in fluent English, Mr. Gvishiani told a small group of visiting and resident American correspondents in a press conference that the impact of greater Soviet-U.S. trade on existing supply lines will be ooe factor acting as a drag on the process.

Also, he said, it will take considerable study by both sides to decide oo the most advantageous areas for further trade. Both sides should be concentrating on such studies now, he added.

Cautions on Fuels

While the United States is very interested in the Soviet Unioo's huge reserves of raw materials, and especially its reserves of oil and natural gas, Mr. Gvishiani indicated that the government will take a cautious view of such deals.

He pointed to a project to export natural gas from western Siberia to Europe that has been under discussion for several years. "But that does not mean it is a priority project for us," he said.

He ooted, "We're not interested in making the kind of investment" that would be necessary to bring on the huge volumes of gas envisioned. "Maybe it's better for us to iovest in our oil, or diamonds."

Mr. Gvishiani did not rule out some future gas deal with a U.S. company. "Some of these projects oow look much more profitable" thanks to increased prices for the fuel, he said.

But he made it clear that the government would carefully balance the investments in such projects against domestic oeeds and possible returns from alternate trade deals.

The official, who is the soo-in-law of Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, iodicated that his country is anxious to sell technology to the United States. "I strongly believe the exchange of technology will play possibly the leading role in the future" of U.S.-Soviet trade and economic relations, he said.

While science and technology are admittedly U.S. strong points, he said, it would be "naive" to underestimate the achievements of Soviet science. "We have the ability to solve any scieotific and technical problem that exists today," he claimed.

Critics of Soviet-U.S. technical exchanges contend that U.S. technology is so far ahead io most areas that the United States has little to gain and much to lose from sueh arrangements. But Mr. Gvishiani insisted that such an attitude is "an illusion — an illusion that has no justification."

While either country might have a technical lead over the other in an *area, he added*, "as a scientist, I coosider it absolutely ridiculous" to believe that such an edge can be maintained for very long, or used as a tool for political pressure.

He said that U.S. efforts to block the sale of certain commercial technology are "only creating tensions, and the beoefits are negligible."

Speaking of the controversial Dresser Industries deal to supply the Soviet Union with drill-bit technology, Mr. Gvishiana contended, "We don't see any technology in the oil area where we lack knowhow." He said that the Soviet Union's problem is one of scale. "When your factories are filled up, you go outside to buy — it's only oormal. And when we buy we want to buy the best."

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City Aide Guilty In Washington Bribery Trial

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Joseph Yeldell, a chief aide to Washington Mayor Walter Washington, and Dominic Antonelli Jr., a millionaire real-estate developer, were convicted yesterday by a U.S. jury on charges that the city official had traded a District of Columbia government lease for a secret $33,000 personal loan from the businessman.

The jurors convicted Yeldell, 46, and Antonelli, 56, on the three bribery and conspiracy counts, after a three-week U.S. District Court trial.

Earl Silbert, the U.S. attorney for the district, held a news conference later outside the courthouse and characterized the guilty verdicts as a renewed message to public officials from district citizens.

He described the message as: "Don't cheat us, don't defraud us, don't betray us, don't abuse your public trust."

Wants Westinghouse Recipient Named

U.S. Judge Bars Foreign-Bribe Secrecy

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — An angry U.S. judge refused yesterday to "rubber stamp" a U.S. government offer to allow Westinghouse Electric Corp. to settle a foreign bribery case charge without identifying the country or the official implicated.

Justice Department and Westinghouse attorneys continued yesterday to refuse to identify the country involved, but other sources said it was Egypt.

It could not be learned which official allegedly received a reported $322,000 in payments.

U.S. District Court Judge Barrington Parker told attorneys for the Justice Department and Westinghouse: "Gentlemen, I'm going to leave you to other alternatives. I will not accept it."

Agrees to $300,000 Fine

Westinghouse had agreed to pay a $300,000 fine and plead guilty to charges that it made false statements to U.S. agencies that financed the construction projects in the unnamed country.

Judge Parker noted that the fine was less than the $322,000 alleged to have been paid by Westinghouse to get the contracts.

He also expressed displeasure at a press release that Westinghouse issued Monday before the guilty plea was accepted. Judge Parker accused the company lawyers of "taking things for granted" and expecting the court "to rubber stamp everything you hand it."

The judge had delayed his ruling on the proposed plea-bargaining arrangement so that he could study material about the payoffs that Westinghouse attorney Vincent Fuller had given him in confidence. Mr. Fuller told the judge the materials would explain the need for secrecy.

But yesterday morning, after several more questions showing his dissatisfaction with the settlement, the judge turned it down.

Options Studied

Justice Department officials said later that they were studying several options on how to salvage the case. It is possible that the charges, which are still pending, could be taken to trial or that Westinghouse could plead guilty without a pre-arranged penalty, they said. It is unlikely the charges will be dropped entirely, they added.

The case was being handled with extraordinary sensitivity by the Justice Department. Officials said that the decision not to press for disclosure of the country involved was made on the prosecutors' initiative, rather than on requests by the company, the State Department or the intelligence community.

Justice Department attorney Jeffrey Hirschberg had told Judge Parker, "We believe it is in the interest of the United States" not to identify the country "at this time."

Judge Parker asked yesterday what was significant about "at this time," but the prosecutor replied he did not want to say publicly.

The Westinghouse payments were disclosed to the government early this year, the company said, after the company official who arranged them told his superiors.

The first payment of $250,000 was for help in getting a civil-construction contract worth between $30 million and $35 million, the government alleged. That project was financed partially by a loan from the Export-Import Bank.

An additional payment of more than $72,000 was made last year, the prosecutor added, for aid in getting a related contract financed by the Agency for International Development.

Westinghouse was charged specifically with making false statements in Export-Import and AID documents when company officials said they had made no payments other than those reported to bona fide agents.

The Export-Import Bank approved two apparently related loans for Westinghouse projects in Egypt in June, 1974, according to bank records.

One helped to finance a $10.8 million generating plant; another, a $20 million project for electric lighting in Egypt.

AID also provided money for power-plant construction in Egypt during the same period. It could not be determined whether the money went to the same Westinghouse project.

High-level sources at the State Department said yesterday that they knew of no potential national security problem in revealing the bribe recipient or the country involved and expressed some puzzlement at the Justice Department action.

Births Decline in Italy

ROME, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The government Statistics Institute said yesterday that 360,485 live births were recorded in Italy during the first six months of the year, down 17,875 from the same period last year.

Westinghouse Says It Is Cleared Of Power-Plant Payoff Charges

MANILA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The U.S. Justice Department has cleared Westinghouse Electric Corp. of charges of illegal payoffs in the sale of a $1.1-billion nuclear power plant in the Philippines, a Westinghouse announcement said yesterday.

The announcement in Manila said that the Justice Department had reached the decision after an extensive inquiry into the award of the contract for the plant to Westinghouse.

U.S. newspapers alleged in January that the award had been made after payoffs were given to a Filipino businessman, Herminio Desini, a golfing partner and in-law of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The payoffs, according to the reports, ranged from $4 million to $35 million. The allegation was denied by Westinghouse and the Philippine government.

Westinghouse said papers filed by the Justice Department in court today said it could not bring any other charges against the corporation or any individuals for any transaction on the basis of currently available information.

The decision by the Justice Department, Westinghouse said, was consistent with the corporation's own findings after an internal investigation. It said that although the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission still was reviewing the Philippine case, the corporation was hopeful a final resolution would be reached soon.

Government Control at Issue

Peruvian to Head Unesco Unit on News

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Peruvian diplomat Albert Wagner de Reyna today was elected chairman of the committee of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that will deal with the controversial draft declaration on the flow of world news.

Mr. Reyna, ambassador to France and member of the Unesco executive committee, has never taken a public stand on government control of the press. His government has vacillated on the subject.

Mr. Reyna's Culture and Communications Committee is scheduled to begin meeting Nov. 13 and to take up the draft declaration Nov. 16. The issue may be settled by that time in lobbies and subcommittees.

A small "drafting and negotiating group," restricted to a handful of countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, were scheduled to start meeting in private tomorrow.

Compromise Unlikely

If this group can work out a compromise acceptable to the general membership, Mr. Reyna's committee may have nothing more to do than rubber-stamp the compromise.

But a compromise on the declaration appears unlikely. The Russians are seeking to the language of the draft that supports government control of the press. The Americans and other Western countries are holding to their stand that anything resembling such control is unacceptable.

The Unesco director, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, is seeking a consensus on the declaration. But the U.S. stand is that no consensus is possible unless all reference to government supervision of the press is deleted.

Unacceptable Text

This would fail to satisfy the Soviet bloc and Third World countries, who want world endorsement for their assertion that news about their countries is distorted by Western media.

An official of the U.S. delegation said: "The United States has stated publicly that the present text is unacceptable.

"The director general had a mandate [from the previous general conference in Kenya two years ago] to reach the broadest possible measure of agreement. At this point, no consensus has been reached. Therefore we feel that there should be no draft declaration, period."

Some Unesco officials have tried to soften the U.S. position, arguing that abandoning the declaration would mean loss of face for its sponsors, an argument that has so far failed to move many members of the U.S. delegation.

Ottawa Forced to Move Against Crippling Strikes

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Twice within a week, the Canadian government has had to push through Parliament emergency legislation to force the end of strikes that are having dire effects on the economy.

One strike concerns marine engineers working on ships used in hauling grain and minerals through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence seaways. The law was rushed through Parliament Monday night, and the engineers were expected to end a shipping tieup that threatened to cost millions of dollars in lost grain sales as well as to create shortages of iron ore and other minerals for processing mills.

But a postal strike involving 23,000 workers was still on despite a law that went into effect almost a week ago ordering them back to work. Yesterday, the frustrated government, its moral authority much diminished by a series of electoral setbacks, threatened widespread dismissals if work did not resume by tomorrow.

In another move to break an almost solid union front, officials sought to end picketing by appealing to the courts for injunctions in the hope that with the end of picketing workers would be encouraged to return to their jobs.

Injunctions have been issued by courts in Halifax and Montreal, but union leaders urged their followers to ignore them. In Halifax, the pickets left the post office buildings but may return in response to the appeal of their leaders.

In Toronto and Montreal, the two major postal centers, police officials said they would be reluctant to move against defiant picketers because, as the Toronto chief of police said, this would create a breach of the peace.

Trudeau Sparks Uproar in House With Off-Color Reply to Lawman

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, infuriated when a legislator shouted that the government might destroy documents dealing with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, looked up and asked:

"Who said that? I'll kick his ass." Then he gestured as if inviting the unidentified legislator to go outside the House of Commons where the debate on alleged illegal activities by the RCMP had become bitter.

Speaker James Jerome calmed the uproar that followed Mr. Trudeau's remark by turning to another questioner.

There had been a shouting exchange between ruling Liberals and opposition Conservatives after Conservative leader Joe Clark said that there was a contradiction in statements presented to the Commons about RCMP investigators opening mail illegally.

W. L. Higgitt, RCMP commissioner from 1969-1973, indicated yesterday that three former solicitors general had been informed that police investigators were opening first-class mail in certain cases even though this violated the Post Office Act.

Two of the former solicitors general have said that they were not aware of the violations and the third, Sen. George McIlraith, has made no comment.

Mr. Higgitt said that it was RCMP policy to back members caught breaking the law under orders by paying their fines and also their salaries if they were jailed and to rehire them.

Radio Moscow Is Speaking More English

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Radio Moscow has expanded its English-language service because of growing interest abroad in the Soviet Union, Tass reported today.

The news agency said the radio has introduced a program called the Moscow Radio World Service, which is broadcast 19 hours a day.

"In their letters, of which Radio Moscow now receives about 300,000 a year, radio listeners from different countries write that they consider broadcasts from Moscow a very important and sometimes the only source of truthful information about life in the Soviet Union and Soviet policy," Tass said. Radio Moscow, using several frequencies, will transmit a total of 32 hours of English-language programs each day.

Top EEC Body Hails Britain's Joining Airbus

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP) — The European Economic Community's Executive Commission expressed satisfaction today over prospects of Britain's joining the European Airbus Industrie conglomerate and suggested that the nine-nation community could help the project with investment and research.

A statement issued by Etienne Davignon, the community's commissioner for industrial affairs, called British membership in the consortium "a decisive step toward building a true European aeronautics industry capable of civil aircraft production that will respond to the needs of the world market with competitive abilities close to those of the great world producers."

Mr. Davignon said that the community should help the enterprise "by helping to promote it outside [the Common Market nations] and by furnishing, if this is desired, appropriate support to investment and development research."

"In addition, one can only be very pleased with the positive consequences that this important step implies for employment," the statement said.

George Rhodes, Served 20 Years In House, Dies

READING, Pa., Oct. 25 (AP) — Former Rep. George M. Rhodes, 80, a 20-year veteran of Pennsylvania's Democratic political scene, died Monday at a nursing home near here.

The Pennside resident represented the 6th Congressional District of Berks and Schuylkill counties from 1948 until 1968.

During his House career, Mr. Rhodes was a member of the Ways and Means Committee and co-authored legislation creating Medicare and extending the government's role in providing public housing. He also served as party whip and floor leader for the state's Democratic delegation.

William Seach

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 25 (UPI) — William Seach, 101, the nation's oldest Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, died of pneumonia yesterday at the Brockton Veterans Administration Hospital.

He was awarded the medal by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 for conspicuous bravery during the Chinese Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

Francisco Luis Bernardez

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (AP) — Francisco Luis Bernardez, 78, noted Argentine poet, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

Flights Canceled By Strike in Italy

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP) — A strike by oil workers forced cancellation or a change of destination of many flights to major Italian airports today.

The national airline, Alitalia, reported that about 40 percent of its flights were canceled because of a lack of workers to refuel aircraft. Many international flights were forced to land at non-Italian airports, it said.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. A.G. Leventis, his wife, and the family, are deeply grieved to announce the death of AMBASSADOR A.G. LEVENTIS Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Cyprus to UNESCO which occurred in Athens on October 25, 1978. Funeral services will be held in Athens on Thursday, October 26th. 86 Avenue Foch, 75116 Paris. 25 Herodou Atticou, Athens (138).

United Press International

PANAMANIANS JOIN ZERO — Sandinist guerrilla leader Eden Pastora, in striped shirt, welcomes 66 volunteers from Panama who want to help oust Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. Known as Zero, the rebel led take-over of Nicaragua's National Palace Aug. 22., and won from the government flights to Panama for rebels. Photo was taken in Nicaragua.

Over Maritime Rights in South Atlantic

Chile, Argentina Forces Ready for Conflict

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Argentina and Chile have begun making military preparations for a possible conflict as negotiations on a dispute over maritime rights in the south Atlantic enters a critical stage.

The military governments in both countries have set Nov. 2 as the limit for negotiatinns, which have been under way for six mooths. A new round of talks opened here yesterday.

As the deadline approached, the dispute seemed deadlocked. Overt military preparations by Argentina, which has sent tanks to border garrisons and held air-raid blackouts in key cities, are producing nervous reactions bere.

Chilean naval units, which were to have taken part in annual exercises with U.S. and Peruvian ships in the Pacific 1,500 miles north of here, were kept at the port of Valparaiso. They were prepared to go south to the disputed region if Argentina shnuld try to occupy islands assigned to Chile in an arbitration award.

Arbitration Rejected

The islands — Picton, Lennox and Nueva — are at the Atlantic entrance to the Beagle Canal, one of the waterways that connect the Atlantic and Pacific around the southern op of the continent.

Argentina's military government, in an angry unilateral action, rejected the arbitration decision by the Queen of England, to which both governments had submitted the dispute for a binding ruling.

After two meetings between Presidents Jorge Videln of Argentina and Augusto Pinocbet of Chile, negotiations were opened to determine maritime sovereignty arising from the award. Both countries claim 200 miles of off-shore sovereignty. Argentina is demanding that Chile accept a limit of 3 to 12 miles east of the islands to maintain Argentine sovereignty in the Atlantic.

Some Argentine military sectors want to occupy the islands if the present round of negotiations does nnt produce an agreement. Chile has said that it will take its case to the international court if the oegotiations fail.

Treaty Available

For both countries, the areas involved are important economically because of fishing banks and oil and gas deposits nn the continental shelf. There are also factors of military presuge, particularly in Argentina, where some military sectors view a possible conflict as a national unifying experience.

In the event of an armed action, either government could invoke the peacekeeping mechanisms of the inter-American treaty of reciprocal defense of 1947 by calling a meeting of consultation of pan-American foreign ministers to consider collective action.

Argentina, a country of 25 million, is militarily stronger than Chile, which bas a population of 11 million. But in naval terms, the Chileans have equal capability in tbe stormy, fog-bound waters around the Strait of Magellan, with thousands of islands and fjords making operatioos a game of hide and seek. Chilean waters in the area have been heavily mined.

Chile is protected by the Andean mountain range, which can only be crossed through a few passes. But Argentina's air force is larger and Chilean targets are more vulnerable than the main Argentine industrial centers of Cordoha, Rosario and Buenos Aires, far across Argentina's airspace.

Maine Leaders Back Settlement Of Indian Claim

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP) — Maine political leaders have signed an out-nf-court $37-million compromise that could settle an Indian claim tn 12.5 millinn acres, almost two-thirds nf the state's territory.

The endorsement brings the state closer than it has been in almost a decade to settling claims by the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes. "Everyone has agreed to the proposal, with some details tn be worked out," said Attorney General Joseph Brennan after a meeting with members of Maine's congressional delegation and Gov. James Longley.

The tribes' claim is based on a 1790 federal law called the Non-Intercourse Act that said all land deals with Indians must be ratified by the federal government. The political leaders said that because the proposal has their full endnrsement, they see little problem with nbtaining congressional approval nf the next year.

The compromise frees the state of any responsibility in the land claims. Under the deal, the federal government would give almost 4,000 Indians $27 millinn in cash, plus an additional $10 million to buy land. Large paper companies in northern Maine have agreed to sell the tribes 100,000 acres at fair market value, but what land they will sell has nnt yet been decided.

In Letelier Assassination Case

FBI Dossier Ties Chile to Cuba Exiles

By John Dinges

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25 (WP) — The dossier that the United States submitted to Chile on the assassination of Orlando Letelier is said to contain charges that the Chilean secret police had a long-standing relationship with Cuban exile terrorists and that it sent some of them as hit men on unsuccessful missions to kill four other prominent Chilean exiles.

A lawyer who studied the documents disclosed that the dossier also establishes that Michael Townley, the Chilean agent who confessed to a role in the Letelier murder, was in Buenos Aires in 1974, when an exiled Chilean general and his wife were blown up with a car bomb, and was in Rome in 1975, when an exiled political leader and his wife were seriously wounded by a gunman.

The dossier of FBI evidence was declared secret by a Chilean court after it was presented last mooth to back up the U.S. request that Chile extradite three army officers. The officers include retired Gen. Manuel Contreras, who headed DINA, the Chilean secret police, when Mr. Letelier, who bad been ambassador to the United States, was killed in a car bombing in Washington in September, 1976.

A U.S. grand jury returned a murder indictment in August against Gen. Contreras; Col. Pedro Espinoza, DINA chief of operations in 1976; Capt. Armando Fernandez, a DINA operative, and five members of the New Jersey-based Cuban National Movement, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group.

A Chilean lawyer, who said that he had access to the dossier and had carefully studied it, agreed to summarize the contents of the U.S. evidence. Other sources confirmed that the lawyer had first-hand knowledge of the dossier.

The documents — about 700 pages of testimony as well as films — are intended to prove the U.S. charges that Gen. Contreras and Col. Espinoza, as DINA officers, ordered Townley and Capt. Fernandez to carry out the assassination of Mr. Letelier with the Cubans' belp.

Despite the secrecy rule, the U.S. dossier is known to have been copied in the Chilean Foreign Ministry before being handed on to the Chilean court. Gen. Contreras has a copy, according to persons wbo said that they saw him and his lawyer studying the documents at the military hospital, where the three defendants are being beld under preventive arrest.

According to the lawyer's summary, the U.S. documents include:

- Statements to the FBI that DINA sent Cubans on unsuccessful assassinatioo missions in 1975 and 1976 against the leader of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, Gabriel Valdes, in New York; the Socialist Party general secretary, Carlos Altamirano, in Mexico, and two leaders of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement (MIR), Pascal Allende and Mary Anne Beausire, in Costa Rica.
- Testimony by Mariana Callejas, Townley's wife and also a DINA agent, that she and Townley were in Buenos Aires, in September, 1974. The visit coincided with the car bombing there that killed retired Chilean Gen. Carlos Prats, a former commander in chief of the army, and his wife.
- Miss Callejas' testimony that she and Townley also traveled to Rome in October, 1975, at the time of an assassination attempt against Chilean exile Bernardo Leighton, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party. Mr. Leighton and his wife were both seriously wounded in the attack on a Rome street and she remains partially paralyzed.
- Testimony by Townley that pilots and other employees of LAN Chile, the government-owned airline, carried packages containing explosives and bomb parts between Townley in Chile and Cubans in the United States.

Townley, an American expatriate who has lived most of the last 20 years in Chile, was expelled from Chile in April and turned over to the FBI. He is cooperating with the investigation. In a plea-bargaining arrangement, be pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to murder Mr. Letelier.

His statement describing the assassination, which be said his DINA superiors ordered him to arrange and carry out, is a major part of the dossier. Many of the details are corroborated by Miss Callejas' testimony.

The Leighton and Prats cases are not mentiooed as such in the dossier, the source said. Miss Callejas simply states tbe dates of ber trips with Townley.

Celebrations Set for 'Death' Of Smallpox

ATLANTA, Oct. 25 (UPI) — It has been a year since the last documented case nf smallpox was reported, and the United Nations and the U.S. Center for Disease Control are planning special observances tomorrow to mark that anniversary.

Dr. Dnnald Hopkins, assistant operations director for the CDC, said yesterday that "in terms nf magnitude of importance, in terms of saving lives, I would rate the eradication of smallpox to the discovery of penicillin and polio vaccine."

The CDC said it will publish a notice of a $1,000 reward that has beeo offered by the World Health Organization for discovery of a documented case of smallpox anywhere in the world in the next year.

In New York, a celebraoon will be beld at the United Nations to mark the detection of the last reported case of smallpox one year ago, Oct. 26, 1977, in Somalia.

An outbreak of smallpox and one death, caused by contamination from stocks of laboratory virus, occurred in London in August. But since it was laboratory-associated, it does not fit into the eradication campaign.

Pan Am Stops Flying New York to Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The last Pan Am flight out of Moscow left four hours late because of bad weather today, ending 10 years of U.S. commercial service between Moscow and New York. The Soviet airline, Aeroflot will continue to fly the route.

The Pan American World Airways service was dropped as part of the airline's decision to cancel the hard-woo Eastern European routes. "They are a drain on profit, have too many problems, too many restrictioos and too many headaches," a Pan Am spokesman said wben the decision was announced last month.

Murder Charged In Death of Kin Of U.S. Envoy

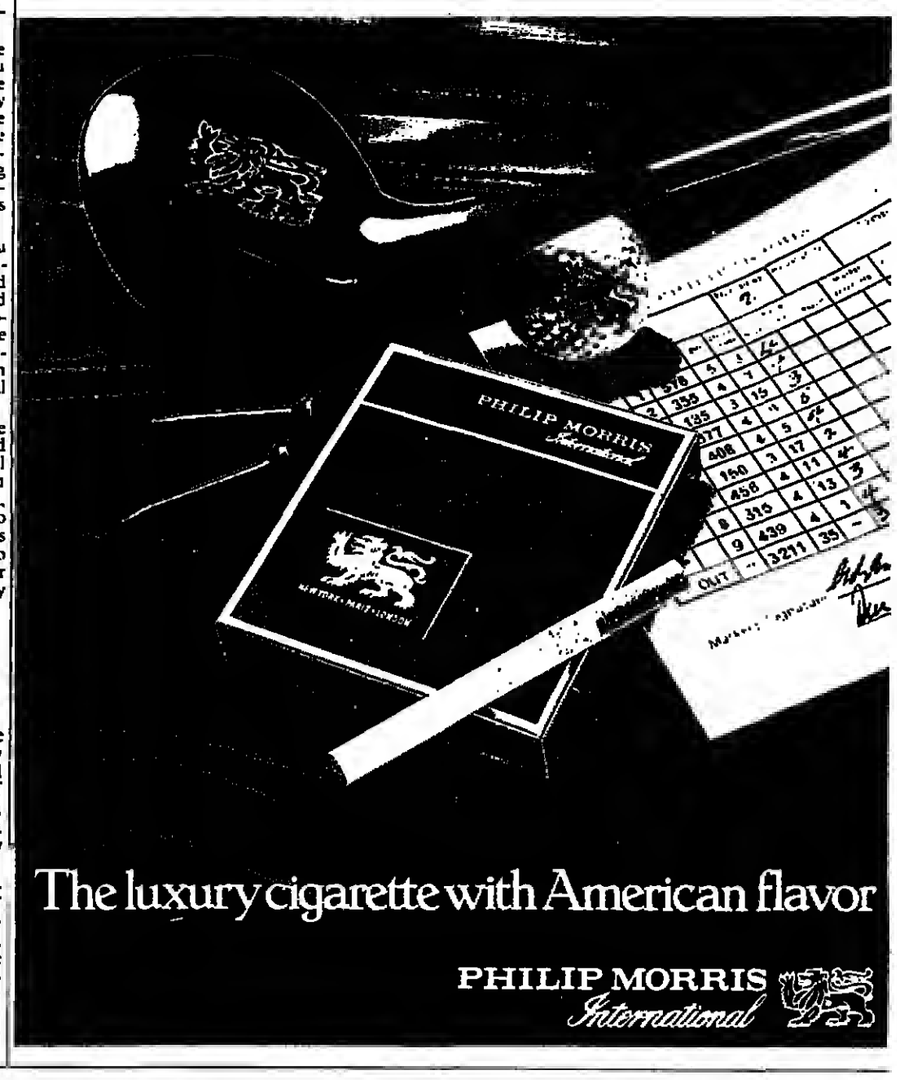
CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE, Va., Oct. 25 (AP) — A Virginia grand jury, concluding that the daughter nf diplomat David K.E. Bruce did not kill berself as was originally believed, bas indicted her Greek-born husband on a charge of murder.

The Charlotte County Commonwealth Attorney, Edwin Baker, confirmed that indictments alleging murder, bigamy and embezzlement have been returned against Marios Michaelides, who is in Greece and could nnt be reached for comment. He is thought to be living with his former wife.

Sources in Athens wbo asked not to be identified said that the matter is in the hands of Greek courts, which will "most probably" apply a provision in the Greek-U.S. extradition agreement under which a Greek national can stand trial at home even if the crime occurred in the United States.

Alexandra Bruce Michaelides, daughter of the late diplnmat, was found shot in the bead on Nov. 7, 1975, lying under a tree in an area used as a target range nt Staunton Hall, the Bruce estate in Charlotte County. She died two days later.

Authorities ruled her death a suicide, but, according to a story Sunday in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, her family was dissatisfied with this finding and hired a private investigator. The newspaper said that information he uncovered led police to reopen the case.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, October 26, 1978 *

The President's Appeal

Mr. Carter's plan for attacking inflation is by no means merely jawboning, to use a word that has settled within the argot of practical economics. Rather, it contains carrots and sticks, to use more of the same argot. It is not, in other words, a rigid system of controls over prices and wages, but it does use governmental power to reward those who comply with his guidelines, and punish those who don't. His appeal on Tuesday night, however, was for public acceptance of the plan, and support for it, in private, corporate and union conduct, and in applying pressure to Congress to give Mr. Carter what he needs for the struggle.

* * *

Given the nature of this appeal, both in what inflation implies for the national economy and for the lives of its citizens and the importance the president very clearly attaches to it, it was rather striking to consider how moderate Mr. Carter's phraseology was in the Oval Office and how little enthusiasm for the cause radiated out over the airwaves. Indeed, Mr. Carter was very careful to point out how limited his program was, how uncertain was its success. It was like a coach with his football team before the fourth quarter, with the team trailing. No oratory — simply a statement that the plays he has in mind might not work, but he can't think of any better.

As a summons to achieve a great national goal, Mr. Carter's speech was something less than a clarion call. He did not, as when he opened the battle for a new energy policy, speak of it as a moral equivalent of war; perhaps the fact that the struggle over energy degenerated into a number of skirmishes, with limited gains on both sides, was in his mind. And he may have been aware of the fact that, unlike speculators in the U.S. dollar, the U.S. public is far from convinced that it is in a national economic crisis. Employment has been increasing; unemployment is a bitter fact in some areas but it is not the kind of specter that haunted the streets and fields in the 1930s. Corporations seem to be doing well — Wall Street was having a high old time only a few weeks ago. If there is anything on the economic scene that really troubles enough Americans to create a movement and affect politics, it is the way inflation pushes up taxes, both on property and on income.

* * *

Mr. Carter paid attention to this concern — he promised to try to keep down government spending (including that devoted to regulation of markets and production) and to seek power from Congress to use income taxes as an insurance against inflation that hits wage-earners. But it may be the very shrillness of attacks on taxes that caused Mr. Carter to keep a low profile in his speech, just as it may be the public resentment of regulation by Washington and other sources of governmental control that kept the intervention of the administration into the private sector's war on inflation on a modest level.

It need not be assumed, therefore, that the numerous notes of semi-apology that Mr. Carter inserted in his address, or his failure to strike a note that even faintly resembled that of President Ford's WIN (Whip Inflation Now) campaign means that he will not gather enough of his countrymen around his standards. It may be he has better gauged the temper of the United States than his critics, and that the country will give him the chance to fight this battle.

* * *

Whether or not he will succeed is a different matter. Many governments have tried or are trying to defeat inflation while avoiding the old free market's drastic recession; many economists have brooded about the problem. But successful governments in this area are virtually nonexistent — and plausible experts are extremely rare.

The Peking-Tokyo Connection

One of the great postwar turns in world politics was consummated in Tokyo this week when Japan and China put into effect a "treaty of peace and friendship." The significance of the event goes beyond the fact that two neighbors have forsaken hostility and hatred. The treaty also marks Japan's decision to stop trying to remain "equidistant" from China and the Soviet Union and instead to lean to Peking. Thus has the nation with both Asia's most powerful modern economy and its closest U.S. tie made its most fateful choice since the war.

"Americans can view closer Japan-China relations without nervousness," George Packard and William Watts write in a new Potomac Associates study. "Each side is too committed to its own economic and political system and too nationalistic to join forces against the rest of the world; there is no need to worry about an East Asian Yellow Peril." We would go even further. The Peking-Tokyo connection is a force for stability in East Asia and throughout the Pacific basin. Economically, the two nations complement each other. The Japanese figure they are in on the ground floor of a tremendous piece of business; the Chinese feel they have locked up the wherewithal for the modernization they now devoutly embrace. Politically, the two should find common ground in seeking close ties with the United States and in keeping Soviet pressures at bay.

Why didn't the Kremlin beat out the Chinese in the contest for access to Japan's immense economic and strategic resources? The Russians had decades in which to do the one thing — return four islands taken from Japan in World War II — that would have opened the way to normalization of relations. As a nation formed out of territory captured from neighbors, they apparently did not want to set a precedent of return. Some in the Kremlin expected that, when Peking finally began looking outward again for economic aid, it would look first to Moscow. That the Chinese chose Tokyo will surely raise in the Kremlin the question: "Who lost Japan?"

The United States must still tend carefully its separate relations with China and Japan. But their commitment to each other should facilitate that task. It is a development that adds to U.S. security without giving the Soviet Union grounds for fair complaint. Americans can take comfort in the fact that, barely three years after the collapse of U.S. power in one corner of Asia, the U.S. position in the main arena is strong.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Six Days in October

Anniversaries come and anniversaries go, but this week marks an anniversary to which we ought to pay special attention, to say nothing of homage. The anniversary is that of the creation of the heaven and the earth; and the event was discovered — by Bishop James Ussher of Dublin (1581-1656) — to have occurred at 9 a.m. on Oct. 23, 4004 BC. To be precise, Bishop Ussher said that only the earth was created on Oct. 23 (the heaven having been made a day earlier). Since we know that God created different things on different days, this gives us a full week of celebrations.

Before we hear any chortling about Bishop Ussher's dating system, be assured that the good bishop was a most highly regarded churchman. In 1607, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Trinity College, and also chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. In 1621, Bishop of Meath. In 1625, archbishop of Armagh. He was the author of 17 scholarly books, and he was buried in Westminister Abbey. It was somewhat before that (1650-54) that he wrote the "Annales Veteris et Novi Testimenti," in which he proposed the chronology that makes this week what it is.

We need not dwell on the fact that by the late 19th century Bishop Ussher's chronology had been thoroughly descredited. Suffice it to say that his views were believed a lot longer than they've been disbelieved; so you may take any side you please. To be sure, science is on the side of the scoffers. But the heaven and the earth had to be created some time; so why not six days in October?

For ourselves, we choose to go by the bishop's chronology (this week, anyway); and here's what we have to cheer about: Oct. 21: the creation of day and night. Oct. 22: the heaven. Oct. 23: the earth (including "grass" and "herb yielding seed"). Oct. 24: seasons, days and years. Oct. 25: birds, whales and fish. Oct. 26: beasts, cattle, and man (whom God was careful to distinguish from "every creeping thing"). All in all, quite a week — and that includes Friday, Oct. 27, on which God rested.

In short, this week, when you say "Thank God it's Friday," we urge you to sound as if you meant it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 26, 1903

NEW YORK — The New York American commented, in an editorial on the settlement by the international tribunal in London of the boundary dispute between Canada and the United States, on grounds generally favorable to the United States: "Canada's contention was an example of that brilliant principle of conduct that if you claim a great deal you may gain a little. The decisions of international boards of arbitration must nearly always be compromises. As a compromise, then, we are justified in our satisfaction, but it is no cause for celebration."

Fifty Years Ago
October 26, 1928

LONDON — After weeks of excited anticipation by the London newspapers, Dr. Mansfield Robinson and the British Post Office have rent the interplanetary ether with dots and dashes, sending a message to Mars from the world's most powerful wireless station. But to no avail. The planet — 35 million miles distant and where speculation has it that the inhabitants walk along the canals — has not returned the call. Which is all to the good for Mrs. Robinson, who insists that "No Martian shall ever set foot in my house."

'Pretty Please?'

Holding Korchnoi's Pawns

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.- Bobby Fischer, the Mozart of chess, had the formula down pat: "To win in chess, you've got to hate your opponent." Fischer knew all about hate; he could feel it when he set the whole of the Soviet Union mourning in 1974 by depriving Boris Spassky of the world chess title.

Fischer's name came up again in Baguio City, where, according to a number of experts, he could handily have won several of the games that the adversaries allowed to slip into a draw, and where his comments about hate took on a exponential dimension. When it came to hating the opponent, Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov were evenly matched and either could have taken the crown. But everything else in the opposing sides was unfairly weighted.

One Opponent

Karpov had only one opponent: the man on the other side of the playing table. Young (only 28), born in a working class family in the Urals, unquestionably faithful, a member of the Communist Party, he is equally familiar with the works of Lenin and Marx as those of Alechine and Tartakover.

Karpov played for high stakes. He held on to his crown, earned $430,000 along with the title of world champion, and remained the No.1 superstar of Soviet youth. And in the Soviet Union, all this gives him an extraordinary popularity and prestige. The material advantage, furthermore, are nothing to sneeze at in that part of the world: A chauffeur-driven limousine, a dacha and an unlimited bank account.

As soon as Korchnoi had abandoned the last game in Baguio City, Karpov received a telegram from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev: "Our country is proud of the courage — typical of a Soviet citizen — which you have shown in this difficult battle."

Brezhnev was sincere. Chess is the Soviet national sport. Totally politicized, it is one of the essential elements of the Soviet image abroad, one of the basic factors in the thesis of the superiority of Communist ideology and one of the major instruments in the "formation of the masses."

Out of nine world champions in the last 30 years, eight were Soviet citizens — the ninth was Fischer, an American. This time, the Soviet Union threw all its power into the battle to prevent the title from escaping it's country once again, and above all, to assure that it does not fall into the hands of Korchnoi, a defector and a stateless Jew. There was a general mobilization in the Soviet chess world and a purge that would have made Stalin proud of his heirs: Of the 20 members of the revamped presidium of the Soviet Chess Federation, only nine have any known link to the game.

Fair Reflection

Karpov's team in Baguio City was a fair reflection of this state of emergency. The five persons, who had been scheduled to accompany him to the Philippines, quickly became 15, soon 18 and then 30. The team captain was Viktor Baturinsky, a former colonel and military prosecutor who had the further advantage of being Korchnoi's worst and oldest enemy.

The match is over and the suspense is ended for Karpov. But the suspense continues for Korchnoi as another match starts for other stakes, not merely the dollars and the title which he disputed with Karpov.

Now, he is taking up arms against the Kremlin for the release of his wife, Isabelle, 47, and their son Igor, 19, held against their will in Leningrad.

The Korchnoi family has asked permission to emigrate three times in the last two years; and three times permission has been refused. Korchnoi has tried everything to get his family out of the Soviet Union. He has written to Brezhnev several times and tried to let the world know of their plight.

Sound of Chains

At a press conference just before the match started in Baguio city, he declared: "I hear, in the pockets of my opponent, the sound of the chains which keep my family prisoner in Leningrad."

To which the former military prosecutor Baturinsky replied with cool, police logic: "The question of reunification of families is not of the competence of chess federation, neither that of the Soviet Union nor that of the world."

Now, the situation is growing even more tense for Korchnoi. His son may soon be required to do his military service, which would mean eight more years of detention in the Soviet Union — three years in the army and five years of quarantine to "protect military secrets."

It must have crossed the mind of the KGB that by holding the Korchnoi family hostage, Karpov would have an easier time of it disposing of a distraught defector. And it is evident today that this was very much part of the Soviet strategy for Baguio City, a strategy which transformed a match between two of the world's outstanding chess masters into a police-backed political confrontation: that is, the very opposite of the concept of sports.

Best Gambit

The Kremlin thought up the best gambit for Karpov in Baguio City: The Korthcnoi family gambit.

It was not a particularly good opening for Karpov, who just made it on the wire after Korchnoi made an unprecedented comeback in the history of world championships (from 5-2 to 5-5). And many an expert has said that Karpov's victory was due not so much to his technical superiority as to his psychological advantage; particularly to the Korchnoi family gambit. Under these conditions, Karpov's victory will always remained tainted and suspect. Karpov's crown will be heavy for him to wear, weighted as it is with the suffering of innocents.

In the thousands of years since the Chinese or Persians invented the game, or the centuries since the Arabs transmitted it to the West through the crusades, no one has tried to add new pawns to the 32 in battle formation. That innovation was left for Brezhnev; the two pawns he put on Karpov's side were Isabelle and Igor Korchnoi.

The game is over and Brezhnev is still holding on to those two pawns for the Kremlin's own game against Korchnoi.

But Brezhnev should be aware that all games are played with a referee and that the referee sees exactly how the opponents play the game.

World public opinion will not fail to note — and to react to — the way games are played in Moscow.

—Letters—

Juvenile Solutions?

It hurts to think that Tom Hayden (IHT, Oct. 6) was knocked about as a young man for beliefs that were morally good and sincerely held; but do these radicals ever grow up? Does Mr. Hayden believe emotive outpourings — "I am bitter when I read that more Americans are poor today than when Lyndon Johnson's War of Poverty started, and that an entire generation of minority youth is being written off as expendable" — are a reliable basis on which to form policies that will ameliorate the ills he percieves.

Nobody is asking him and his brethen to give up their activism and become gray flannel conformists. All one is asking is that they realize that human nature, society and the economy, are very complex where good and evil are uneasily juxtaposed, and slashing around with great simplistic solntions is juvenile and, far from resolving issues, is quite as likely to make them worse.

DONALD LAST.
Sevenoaks, England.

The Unesco Debate On Role of Press

By Jonathan Power

LONDON. — The topic is the "iron grip of Western imperialism." To be precise, the dictatorship of the Telex machine and the airwaves. Everyday, the Associated Press, Reuters, United Press International, and Agence France Press pump out around 300,000 words in their world services alone — equivalent to 50 pages of a newspaper without the ads. The Third World news media, underdeveloped in its communications facilities (as in everything else) is force-fed a diet of European and U.S. edited news stories reflecting the biases and prejudices of alien cultures. The evidence?

- Agence France Press alone has 171 foreign correspondents, backed by 1,200 stringers abroad plus a corps of Paris-based reporters. It has its people in 167 countries, operating 108 bureaus — more than either AP or UPI. It reaches 12,000 newspapers and is used by 69 national new agencies. Yet 70 percent of its revenue comes from a subsidy (albeit delivered by a roundabout route) from the French government.
- Or take the British Broadcasting Corp., perhaps the most sought out listening post around the world. The BBC broadcasts 24 hours a day in 39 languages. But its budget is entirely met by the British Foreign Office.
- Read this UPI despatch circulated by some Third World delegates at a recent conference: "A meeting of a number of the main bauxite producing countries has caused understandable concern in Washington. Some experts feel that the conference could be the first step in the establishment of a series of international controls for controlling raw materials essential to the industrialized countries, which could set the U.S. economy back more than 40 years." With news like this, the Third World delegates said, you don't need opinions.

The Third World, in the face of the Western attack on its cultural independence, is girding its loins for battle for what it calls a "new information order." This week in Paris at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) there will be an attempt to win approval on a "declaration of fundamental principles governing the contribution of the mass media." The declaration, although much modified from an earlier Soviet inspired draft, still sends shivers down the spine of Western news agencies and editors. Does it means, they wonder, with its strong hints of government control and direction that the Third World will talk themselves into cutting off a lucrative arm of Western business? Or will they end by telling the Western media they have to print the government handouts relayed by the Third World news pool run by the Yugoslav agency Tanjug in return for allowing Western reporters to sniff out the news in foreign parts?

The truth is both sides are in danger of simplifying the issues in the debate beyond the point of reasonableness.

The Western side is making the mistake of assuming it has long ago found the path to virtue. It overlooks that even its serious press is biased towards news as immediate events and episodes rather than as trends and directions. It reports the Third World more for its wars than its ideas. But it forgets, too, that the debate is not just about The Washington Post and Le Monde. The Western attitudes that the Third World object to are formed not so much by tha serious papers, far from faultless though they be, but by the lurid reporting of the papers run by the Rupert Murdochs and Axel Springers of the world.

The Third World for its part is in danger of rhetorical overkill. As Rosemary Righter shows in her thoughtful and timely book "Whose News?" Third World readers are more like their Western counterparts than they like to think. Give Indians or Brazilians two strories from Africa, one on life in a Tanzanian village and one on whether Idi Amin ate his enemies' liver, and they will choose the latter. More seriously, as she points out, the big news agencies are not quite as Western-dominated as supposed. For some years now they have been internationalizing the staff. Eighty-three percent of AP's journalist staff abroad are non American. UPI's entire Latin American desk in New York is Latin in American. Much of the BBC Overseas Service is run by nationals of the countries they are beamed to.

Compromise

In Paris this week, there needs to be a sense of compromise. The West should be more calm about resolution already well watered down from its original form and I am glad that the debate around it has raised issues that matter. If the West approaches the debate in a spirit of self-critical reason, it will stand a good chance of making some of the amendments that are necessary. The Third World in turn should realize that no number of resolutions can force the press of the West to print what they do not wish to print.

When the Unesco debate is over both sides should go away and resolve to do better. We are a long way either in the West, the East, or the Third World, from having the press we deserve.

Carter's Rights Policy: A Plus

By Jim Morrell

WASHINGTON — Just three months ago, Jimmy Carter hit an all-time low in his popularity ratings since becoming president. According to the Gallup Poll, in August his score was 39 percent favorable and falling. Both the Harris and Associated Press-NBC news polls ranked Carter even lower. Then in less than two weeks during September, the trend was reversed.

The spectacular success at Camp David enhanced President Carter's image and recent popularity polls show that his appeal to voters has shot up since the "framework for pece" was hammered out. In fact, it is likely that historians will cite the Camp David accords as the pinnacle of Carter's White House career.

But the fanfare surrounding the peace initiative masks Carter's other equally important international success — his human-rights foreign policy. For despite bureaucratic resistance at home and objections by criticized governments abroad, Carter's position is gaining ground.

For some time many observers feared that the policy would be impotent — a lot of rhetoric, but no substance. But although it is still too early to judge, Carter's human-rights stand may be his most impressive long-term triumph.

Since May, 1977, the U.S. State Department has ordered 11 "no" votes and 21 abstentions on loans from the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

Last June, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance ordered deferment of the $270 million Export-Import Bank loan guarantee to Argentina and although that transaction has now gone through, Vance also ordered a freeze on other loans through that bank worth $400 million.

The Carter administration canceled military aid to Nicaragua. And in the case of Bolivia and the Dominican Republic, the Carter administration quietly threatened aid cutoffs unless election results were honored. And Carter's human-rights policy has had some success in forcing improvement in key countries:

- In Argentina, the government has restored the "right of option," which allows political dissidents to emigrate voluntarily, has provided the name of 10 political prisoners long he'd anonymously in that country's jails and has actually released a few prisoners since January.
- In the Philippines, some political-prisoner releases, particularly the prompt release of about 600 demonstrators rounded up after last April's rigged elections, are related to U.S. opposition to international loans.
- In South Korea, the government released certain political prisoners after the United States abstained in voting loans to that country by the Asian Development Bank.

State Department sources are the first to admit that serious human-rights problems persist in all these countries. In fact, the administration believes that 19 U.S. aid recipients are serious human-rights violators.

Other countries subject to U.S. human-rights sanctions include Benin, the Central African Empire, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea and Zaire in Africa; Bangladesh and Indonesia in Asia, and Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay in Latin America. They are charged by both the U.S. State Department and Amnesty International with abuses ranging from government-backed assassinations to torture and prolonged detention without charges.

Although Carter's policy has gained ground during the last year, several factors limit its effectiveness.

- The sanctions imposed are too mild. Although the United States has voted against or abstained in international organizations on questions of multilateral loans, the loans often go through over U.S. objections. Even though the United States contributes one-quarter of the capital of these institutions. It has veto power only in one program of the Inter-American Bank.
- The president often undermines his own human-rights stand by making contradictory financial-aid decisions. For instance, the president has failed to make significant cuts in U.S. bilateral aid to strategically important countries like South Korea.
- Many U.S. officials oppose using financial aid as a human-rights lever.

From the start, Pentagon, Treasury Department and many State Department functionaries have resisted Carter's policy. In addition Carter himself set the stage for paralyzing policy debate when he brought 16 top members of the old Trilateral Commission into the administration. The Trilateralists, fresh from a commission where free trade and expanded foreign aid were fiercely defended, have consistently fought for greater financial aid with less political restriction.

Still, despite these obstacles Carter has made impressive strides for human rights. Early last year he set up the Inter-Agency Group on Human Rights and Foreign Assistance, a permanent committee to screen foreign-aid loans. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the chairman, reviews over 300 loan applications a month, each requiring an exhaustive investigation of human-rights conditions. Both the political behavior of the applicant foreign government and its treatment of its citizens are scrutinized.

To back up his human-rights stand, Carter made other administrative changes as well. He upgraded the State Department's human rights office into a full-fledged Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

So Carter has made slow but steady progress on behalf of human rights. Nevertheless, much remains to be done. Certainly before the struggle is over, the president will have to get tough and cut off the dollar flow. He may even have to face a revolt by bureaucratic opponents at home. In the end, however, if he has the will to persist with the same determination he had when he originally took his stand, Carter's human-rights policy has a chance to be one of his greatest accomplishments.

Jim Morrell is an associate of the Center for International Policy, a Washington-based project of the Fund for Peace. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

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Exhibitions

Delft: A Showcase For Antiques Fair

By Jules B. Farber

DELFT, The Netherlands, Oct. 25 (IHT) — The 30th annual Delft Antique Fair, just opened by Prince Bernhard and running through Nov. 8, once again is offering only the top of the cream — and once again is in a setting that matches the prestige of its offerings.

Housing the wares of 36 leading Dutch art and antique dealers is the Prinsenhof, a medieval cloister that became the royal residence in 1572 William of Orange, Holland's first ruler. (Delft made a gift of the building to Prince William in 1584 — it was a literally short-lived possession: The prince was assassinated here one month later — the pickmarks from the bullets are still visible on the main stairway wall.)

When the Prinsenhof metamorphoses from historical museum to antiques showcase, there is an incredible atmosphere. Flower arrangements in old silver bowls and pewter vases look like they were lifted from 17th-century Dutch canvasses, as does the lighting throughout.

Hungarian Collection

To mark the fair's anniversary, a survey of 70 Hungarian objects from the early 13th through the late 19th-centuries came from behind the Iron Curtain. Budapest's Nemzeti Museum loaned a collection ranging from a centaur-shaped liturgical vessel (ca. 1200) to a 1873 silver double inkstand inscribed to Franz Liszt.

There is something for everyone who can pay the price. Among several thousand selected items are old-master paintings and prints, enamels, pewter and bronze, glass, sculpture, pre-Columbian pottery, furniture, clocks, tapestries, European, Chinese and Japanese ceramics and porcelain, and the always-sought-after polychrome Delft pottery. Silver glitters in every conceivable decorative and functional form.

Screeners examine everything for authenticity and quality. Nothing after 1830 is eligible except jewelry and painting — which have an 1850 deadline.

Says fair organizer Samuel Nystad: "We haven't the vaguest idea how much will be sold. The dealers keep figures to themselves. Nor can we predict buyers' tastes — we've been trying to figure that out for 30 years. Our biggest problem is finding top pieces, which are always in short supply."

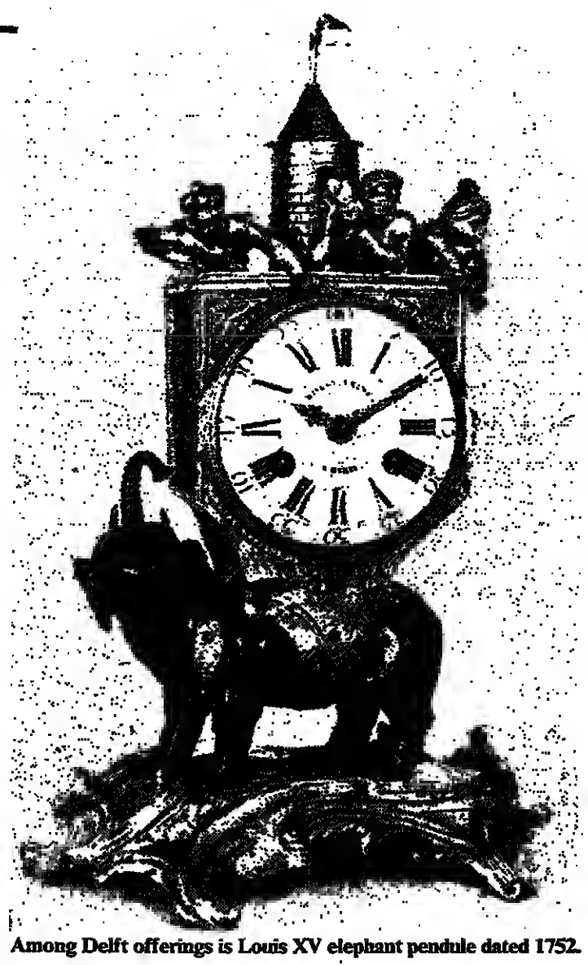
Nystad, a Hague dealer, is showing Peter Paul Rubens' "Portrait of Ferdinando Gonzaga," a 48-by-32 cm. fragment from the "Trinity" hanging in the Ducal Palace in Mantua, Italy; it is priced "under one million guilders." So is the fair's piece de resistance — a rare Flemish primitive, "Madonna in a Landscape" (ca. 1400), by a painter known only as the "Master of the Embroidered Foliage." It is shown by Hague fine-arts specialist Hans Cramer.

Silver Assortment

A.C. Beeling, has the fair's most unusual silver assortment, including a pair of oversized "bridal plates" with Louis XIV relief motifs and Tudor roses. They were done in 1732 by an unknown Hague silversmith. On one, a bridal couple is depicted in early 18th-century Dutch costume. On the other, Jacob and Esau are in Roman armor. Beeling said that the price, if made public, "could be embarassing for the purchaser." Actually it's a stiff six-figure guilder amount.

Aware of its high-price reputation, the fair has a "budget" display case with small objects priced under 2,000 guilders (about $980). The catalog reminds collectors that what seems expensive can, in time, become a good buy.

It notes that Italian bronzes sold for 3,000 to 8,000 guilders when the fair started in 1949 would now go for 100,000 to 150,000 guilders. And a Hendrik Averkamp painting of a skating scene, bought in the '60s for 125,000 guilders, sold not long ago for 1,250,000.



Among Delft offerings is Louis XV elephant pendule dated 1752.

Science

Freezing of Bodies Held Useless Now

By Rudy Maxa

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (WP) — Around the United States, lying frozen in liquid nitrogen, are about 20 corpses whose descendants hope medical science will someday find a cure to the disease that took the life of their loved ones. Then, scenario has it, the bodies will be thawed, surgey will be performed and, voila, life after death.

"That's pure science fiction," snorts Dr. David Robinson, a 46-year-old British cryobiologist whose work at Georgetown University here is nonetheless a step toward that final solution. Robinson is one of only about 20 or 30 investigators in the world concerned with cryobiology, the study of living things at extremely low temperatures. In recent years those scientists have successfully frozen individual cells — blood and sperm, for example. Their next challenge is the preservation of entire organs. But whole organisms — that's a long way off, Robinson feels.

Rejection Problem

"Organ transplants are here to stay," says Robinson, "but the problem is rejection. Unless you have a perfect match of organ and patient, it's often rejected. The other problem is timing. There's not enough time to check and characterize the organs — they have to be slapped into the patients before they die. Freezing would solve that; you could bank them just like blood."

Robinson has found that the kind of antifreeze automobiles use might be availing. Using hearts from rats, mice or chickens, Robinson prepares cell cultures that have the same properties as the whole organ. (He's learned, for example, that heart cells beat spontaneously and regularly as he prepares them for freezing).

Once he successfully freezes and thaws the cells, he tries to freeze the entire organ. "When we can bank organs successfully — preserving in the brain the memory and individuality — then we might begin thinking about preserving a whole organism like a human, which would give a whole new slant to the word 'stiff,' " he says.

"But today we can't even freeze a piece of skin, let alone a whole heart or human without producing some damage. Right now those preserved corpses are nothing more than frozen meat and bone."

On the Seine

One Woman Can Be an Island

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Oct. 25 (IHT) — For 42 years, Mlle. Georgette Terrass has observed, received and served in her Librairie-Papeterie at 82 rue St.-Louis-en-l'Ile. A comfortably large lady, serenely planted behind her counter, she has not set foot on the mainland since 1949.

An island often has a separatist mentality. No exception is the populous patch in the Seine, anchored to the heart of the city by four short bridges and a footbridge that hitches it to the Ile de la Cite and Notre Dame. The Ile St. Louis, its quais lined by aristocratic 17th and 18th-century mansions, may be one of the most glamorous pieces of urban real estate in the world, but at heart it is still a village.

"I can find everything I need on the island," said Mlle. Terrass. "Besides, what would you want me to do with my animals?"

A prolonged glance discovers five plump cats - Rocky, Miquet, Mitzou, Clo Clo and Friquette - discreetly dozing on the shelves among an eclectic assortment of books, magazines, newspapers, comics, soaps, shampoo, rubber bands, ball-point pens and other necessaries that bring the islanders in constant streams.

Morsels of Gossip

Even the smallest purchase is accompanied by a snatch of conversation and a morsel of gossip, given or taken. The Librairie is the public *salon* of the *quartier*, welcoming residents and passersby alike. For everybody, Mlle. Terrass is the spark that lights up the island and the good life of the street, that makes Paris the most humanistic of all great cities.

A retired ambassador drops in each day for his copy of Le Figaro. The latest copy of Confidences is put aside for the *coiffeuse*. Mme. Denise (cocker spaniel on a burgundy lizard leash) wants Maison et Jardin. She is redecorating her duplex, and is in a fury because once again the electrician has not come when promised.

The shop blooms with pert young prettles on Wednesdays when Elle appears. "How is your horoscope this week, *ma cherie*?" Mlle. Terrass inquires of an aspiring ingenue.

At noon, the early editions of France Soir disappear like freshly baked bread.

"In the old days, the uniformed domestics would come for the newspapers," said Mlle. Terrass. "Now it is the *patron*."

The concierge from oext door pokes her head in the door, and, smiling, displays a large cabbage she is taking home for lunch. "This afternoon I am going to visit Mlle. Blanc," she announces.

"Tell her I will be over later in the week."

Mlle. Terrass says that Mlle. Blanc, now hospitalized, was the last proprietress of the three historic *bureaux-lavoir* that for three centuries were tied up at the head of Ile. St. Louis below the Quai de Bourbon.

She handed me some worn newspaper clippings from 1941 and 1942, which recounted the end of the Seine's laundry barges. Mlle. Terrass, who was born on the Ile St. Louis in 1908, knew them well, since her widowed mother was a laundress.

Clear and Full

"The waters of the Seine were clear then, and full of fish. At least 100 rowboats belonging to fishermen were tied up around the *bateaux lavoir*. You paid rent by the year. There was a small canteen down on the quai nearby which prepared *plats du jour* for the washerwomen and the fishermen. It was very animated and gay, even though people worked very hard.

"I don't mean to be immodest but in 1925, 1926, and 1927 I was the 'Queen of the Ile St. Louis.' They wanted the honor given to a young girl who was an orphan. I was chosen because my father was dead. I suppose you might say I was pretty.

"The Bazar de l'Hotel de Ville made me a jade green gown. I was given lame slippers, a diadem and a guard of honor called 'Les Ludoviciens.' With my *cortege* we circled the island in flowered barges. Like the queen of England did later. I even had a carriage and horses.

"All the merchants on the island gave me marvelous presents. A diamond pendant, a lorgnette circled with gold. My hair was auburn and I was given a barrette with pearls. The jewels have all been stolen.

"For our *fetes*, the joy was delirious. In those days people were content with much less. The island had two *bals* for the *Quatorze Juillet*. They were among the best in Paris.

"The Ile has changed. There are no more poor people here any more and the children are fewer than they used to be."

Many a noble apartment has been carved up into expensive studios. The nocturnal bars and restaurants are more numerous now, although in 1794 there already was a cabaret at 1 Quai de Bourbon. It belonged to the family of young Cecile Renault, who was arrested during the Terror for royalist sympathies. Her declaration that she preferred "one king to 50 tyrants" led Cecile and her family to the scaffold. A number of the small shopkeepers on the Rue St.-Louis-en-l'Isle — always the commercial street — have been replaced by smart boutiques. Nonetheless Mlle. Terrass' realm still retains the charm and friendliness of a tight little community.

Au Pain de Sucre installed itself only two years ago at 12 rue Jean-du-Bellay. This sugarplum atelier proves that business on the island is done differently from that of a modern metropolis. A small team of on-premises artisans produces handmade chocolates and bonbons for celebrated confectioners in other parts of Paris.

A portion of these exquisite sweets are held back for sale on the Ile St. Louis. Bowls of sweetmeats on the counter are there to be tasted — free of charge. The children of the neighborhood rush in excitedly to buy a pound of sugar for *Maman*, knowing that Mme. Chevalet is going to ask each of them to choose a bonbon.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.1	8	45	34⅛	33¾	34¼	
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	6.9	8	641	18½	17⅞	18	—¼
14⅝	9⅝	APL	1	9.9	14	88	10¼	9½	10⅛	+½
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.0	9	111	41¾	40¾	41¼	+⅛
31⅝	19	ASA	1	3.3		955	30¼	27¾	30¼	+3
14⅝	7¾	ATD	.48	4.6	5	96	10⅝	10	10½	+⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.7	13	1210	31⅞	30½	31⅜	+⅛
23¾	11	AcmeC	1	5.0	8	37	20⅛	20	20⅛	
6¼	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	.9	6	47	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
13	11¼	AdaEx	1.11e	8.9		10	12½	12⅜	12½	
8⅛	4¼	AdmMl	.20e	3.7	8	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
32⅞	12½	Addrsg	.28	1.3	9	432	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
45⅝	31	AetnaL1	2.20	5.9	4	1259	38⅝	37¼	37¼	—¾
15	12⅞	Aguirre			33	2	12⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26¾	15⅝	Ahmans	1	4.7	4	112	21¾	21⅛	21½	—½
4	2¼	Aileen				25	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60	2.3	10	88	26¾	26½	26⅝	—⅛
26¾	13⅝	AirbFrt	1	5.3	10	44	19	18¾	19	—½
15¼	11¼	Alcona	.80	6.2	15	9	13⅛	12¾	12	+⅜
18	15¾	AlaGas	1.40	8.9	7	6	15⅝	15¾	15¾	—¼
9¾	8½	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		66	8¾	8½	8¾	+⅛
99½	86	AlaP pf	9	10.		z10	89½	89½	89½	—½
114	102	AlaP pf	11	10.		z170	107	106½	107	+2
22¼	12¾	Alaskin	.66	3.8	16	410	17¾	17	17¼	—⅜
40	15½	Albany	1	3.5	9	71	29	28½	28½	—1
9⅞	6⅝	Alberto	.36	4.4	11	15	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.7	9	96	36½	35¾	36	—1
37	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	4.3	5	421	32⅞	31¾	32½	
31⅝	20¼	AlcoStd	1.16	4.6	6	46	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	—¼
8½	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	6.7	6	54	6⅛	5⅝	6	+¼
26	13⅝	AllgCp	.80a	3.7	8	75	22	21⅝	21⅞	—¼
15	3⅝	AllegAir			3	612	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅜
29¼	22	Allg pf	1.87	8.5		46	22	d21⅝	22	
20¼	16¼	AllgLd	1.28	8.0	7	110	16⅛	d15⅞	16	—½
38⅝	35	AllgL pf	3	8.6		10	35⅛	d34⅞	34⅞	—⅜
23⅞	20½	AllgL pr	2.19	9.4		135	23½	23	23¼	+½
21⅞	16⅝	AllgPw	1.72	10.	9	542	17	16¾	17	
19⅝	14⅝	AllenGp	1	6.0	7	13	16¾	16⅛	16¾	
35	27½	Allergan	.50	1.8	14	51	28	d27⅝	27⅞	+⅜
45⅝	33⅝	AlldCh	2	6.0	7	571	34	d33¼	33¼	—¾
15½	10	AlldMn1	.80	7.5	7	21	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
16¾	12¼	AlldPd	.60	4.0	27	x39	15	15	15	+⅛
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	5.7	6	15	24½	24⅝	24⅝	—⅜
3	2	AlldSup				41	2½	3¼	2½	
38¾	22½	AllisCh	1.50	4.9	5	130	30⅞	30⅝	30½	
16⅞	8⅝	AllrAu	.60b	4.1	10	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
22¼	14¼	AlphPr	.72a	4.1	5	10	17¾	17½	17½	—¼
53	38½	Alcoa	2	4.2	6	435	48⅛	46⅝	47½	+⅛
26	17¾	AmlSug	1	5.5	67	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—¼
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	4.7	36	479	47¼	45⅝	46⅝	+⅞
126¼	97	Amax pf	5.25	4.8		9	110	109½	110	—6½
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.7		26	45⅛	44⅛	45	+¼
20¼	12½	Amcord	1	5.8	7	44	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
26⅝	10⅛	Amrce	1.20	6.4	5	30	18¾	18¼	18¾	+¼
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.6	9	399	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	5.6		22	62½	62	62⅛	—⅜
19¾	8	AmAir	.40	2.9	4	996	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	
9¼	2⅞	AmAir wt				669	6¼	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
22⅝	20¼	AAir pf	2.18	11.		17	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	
20½	14⅜	ABaker	1.20b	8.1	7	50	14⅞	d14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
53	39⅝	ABrnds	3.50	7.5	7	151	46⅞	45⅞	46½	+¼
25½	22⅝	ABrd pf	1.70	7.6		12	22¼	d22⅛	22¼	—⅛
43⅝	35⅝	ABdcst	1.20	3.2	8	769	38	36⅞	37⅛	+⅛
20⅛	12⅛	ABldM	.60	3.9	8	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.70	7.4	6	125	36¾	36⅛	36¼	—⅜
23⅞	20¾	ACan pf	1.75	8.3		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
4⅞	2¼	ACentry				9	3⅝	3½	3½	
45⅛	16⅛	ACredt	1.20	3.0	11	12	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	+⅛
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.8	8	616	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	—¼
13¼	8	AmDistl				19	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅛
36	23⅞	ADT	1.08	4.2	9	107	25½	25¼	25½	—¼
11¾	6⅛	ADualVt				15	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
25¼	21⅞	AElPw	2.10	9.5	9	592	23	22¼	22	
40⅝	21½	AmExp	1.60	5.1	8	1244	32	d31	31⅛	—⅞
17⅛	10⅝	AFamil	.60	5.2	5	167	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
9¼	4⅛	AmFnSys			13	26	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
27⅛	15	AFnSy pf				z150	25⅝	25	25	—½
24⅝	21¼	AGIBd	1.96e	9.1		56	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+½
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.7		x29	17¾	17	17¼	+⅛
29¾	10⅛	AGnIns	.90b	3.6	4	141	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+⅜
36¾	25¼	AGIn pf	1.80	5.6		47	32	31¾	32	+½
13	8⅛	AHeritLf	.40	3.9	8	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
23½	15⅝	AmHoist	1	6.3	7	108	16⅜	15¾	16	—¼
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.30	4.9	12	563	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	—⅛
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.5	12	475	28⅛	27½	27¾	
13⅛	4⅝	AmInvst	.30	2.3	33	539	13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅛
21¾	15	AMI	.60b	2.6	9	288	24¼	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
7⅛	3⅝	AmMotrs			50	615	6	5⅝	6	+½
47½	38⅝	ANatR	3	7.4	8	83	41	40¼	40⅝	+½
18⅛	12	AShip	.80	6.3	6	18	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+½
53⅛	31	AStand	2.40	5.4	7	208	46	44⅞	44¾	—1½
9⅝	6⅝	ASteril	.32	4.5	17	194	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
37⅞	27½	AmStrs	2.24	6.7	7	6	33½	33⅛	33½	+¼
64⅝	56⅝	ATT	4.60	7.4	8	1930	62⅞	61⅞	62¼	+⅛
67¼	59⅝	ATT pf	4	6.1		7	66	65	65¾	+⅛
51⅛	46⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		2	47⅜	47½	47½	—⅜
14	11	AWatWk	.84	7.2	5	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
20	16	AWat pf	1.43	8.7		z200	16⅝	16½	16½	—½
33⅛	15	Ameron	1	5.5	6	51	18¼	17½	18⅛	+⅜
16½	10	AmesD	.40	3.8	5	36	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
37¾	27⅞	Ametek	1.60	5.2	9	168	31	30	30⅛	—1⅜
20⅛	13⅞	Amfac	1	5.6	6	100	18⅛	18	18	
24⅞	12¼	AMIC	.20	.9	8	110	21⅞	21¼	21¼	—¾
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	13	175	33⅜	32⅝	33	+¼
16½	9⅝	Ampco	.60	4.3	7	15	14⅛	14	14	
19⅞	8⅝	Ampex			11	621	14¼	12¼	13⅞	—⅛
6⅞	1⅛	AmrepCp				72	4	3¾	3⅞	
21	15⅝	Amstar	1.35	8.4	11	28	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅜
8¼	7⅛	Amst pf	.68	9.4		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
45	31¾	Amsted	1.48	4.1	9	5	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜	+½
31⅝	25⅛	AnchrH	1.60	5.7	5	62	28½	28	28¼	—½
36	19½	AndClay	1	4.7	7	40	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	—⅜
8¼	5¼	Angelica	.30	4.5	7	85	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13¾	6½	Anixter	.32	3.5	8	60	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
18⅝	7⅝	AnsulCo	.53t	3.3	9	106	16⅝	16	16	+¼
26⅛	15½	Apache	.50	2.8	10	241	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+¼
22½	10¼	ApldDig			9	506	12	10⅝	11⅞	+⅜
49¾	26⅛	ApldDig pf	1	3.6		4	27⅝	26¾	27⅝	+1⅝
11	2¼	ApplMg			9	84	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—¼
36⅝	15	ArcataN	.96	4.6	7	66	21⅞	20⅞	21	—⅞
21⅞	13	ArchrD	.20b	1.4	9	531	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			9	64	8	7¾	8	—⅛
7⅝	4¼	Aristar			7	46	5½	5¼	5½	
21⅞	18¾	ArizPS	1.60	8.4	6	61	20⅛	19⅞	20	
18½	9	ArkBst	.60	4.3	6	10	14	13⅝	13⅞	
36⅝	29¾	ArkLGs	2.20	7.3	7	179	30⅛	29⅞	30	—⅛
5¼	2¼	ArlenRty				1235	4½	3⅞	3⅝	
8⅝	6	Armada			12	23	6⅛	d5⅞	6	—⅛
22⅝	19¾	Armco			6	126	20⅛	d19½	19⅝	—¼
30½	26¼	Arm pf	2.10	7.6		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
21⅞	14¾	ArmstCk	1	5.6	9	175	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.1	5	61	23⅝	23	23⅝	+¼
25⅞	18⅛	AroCorp	1	5.5	10	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Arvin	1	6.6	4	175	15⅞	14¾	15¼	+⅜
37	26⅛	Arvin pf	2	7.5		12	26½	26¼	26⅛	
20⅝	13	Asarco	.40	2.7		376	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
46⅞	27	AshlOil	2	4.5	9	261	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	—⅜
28⅞	18½	AsdDG	1.50	7.7	7	58	19⅝	19⅜	19⅛	+⅛
20	12⅛	Athlone	1	5.3	5	44	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
23⅞	20	AtCyEl	1.74	8.5	11	42	20¾	20½	20½	—¼
57⅝	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40	4.6	8	1106	53¼	49⅞	51⅛	+1¼
193	151⅛	AtlRc pf	3	1.7		1	177½	177½	177½	+1
52	45	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.4		z30	44½	d44½	44½	—⅛
68⅛	51⅛	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.5		16	63½	60½	62¼	+2¼
10	10⅛	AtlasCp			52	11	10⅝	11		
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.8	15	258	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	
35	12¾	AvcoCp	1	4.0	3	729	25⅝	23½	24⅝	+¼
70	41	Avco pf	3.20	6.0		1	53	53	53	+½
87½	46	Avco pf	4.20	6.7		44	63	60	62⅝	+1⅝
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.4	9	36	15¼	15	15½	+¼
23⅝	14	Avnet	.70	4.1	7	527	17½	16¾	17	—⅜
63	43¼	Avon	2.60	4.9	14	1086	54⅛	52⅝	53⅛	—⅛
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				11	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	4.8	12	79	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
35⅝	25½	Bakrlnt	.44	1.4	13	130	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	—⅝
24⅝	13¾	BaldwU	1	4.7	6	11	21⅛	21½	21⅛	—½
36⅝	24¼	BldU pf	2.06	6.3		16	32½	32½	32½	+¼
28⅝	18⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.2	6	36	23½	23¼	23¼	—¼
71¾	15½	BallyMf	.10	.2	10	1695	44⅝	40¾	41	—1½
28½	24½	BaltGE	2.28	9.1	8	351	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.5	6	22	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅜
16⅞	10⅛	Bandag	.50	3.6	9	153	14⅛	14	14	—¼
31⅞	16⅛	BangPnt	.60	2.7	5	86	22½	21¼	22⅛	—¼
31½	19¼	BanP pf	1.25	5.4		2	23	23	23	+¼
38	29½	BnkNY	2.44a	5.9	6	44	35	34¾	34⅞	+⅛
17⅝	13	BkofVa	1.04	6.9	5	12	15	14¾	15	+⅛
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.2	8	659	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	—⅜
40	33¾	BankTr	2	8.3	6	467	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	—⅞
29¼	26½	BkTr pf	2.50	9.3		12	27⅛	27	27	—¼
21⅞	9	Banner	.12	1.0	16	40	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Barber	1.60	6.9	9	11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—½
18⅞	11⅞	BardCR	.32	2.3	11	352	14⅛	12⅞	13⅝	+⅜
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	3.9	8	8	25½	25⅝	25⅝	
20¼	12⅛	BarryW	.72	2.9	9	55	25	23⅝	24½	+1¼
35	19	Basicln	1.20	4.1	9	50	29⅝	27⅝	29⅛	+2
65⅝	32⅝	BatesMf	.80	1.3	41	34	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	+¼
54⅛	35⅝	Bausch	1.40	3.7	8	192	38⅝	36⅞	37¼	—⅜
49¾	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	1.0	15	993	39½	38¾	39⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2	BayColP			39	24	3⅝	3½	3½	
23⅞	19⅝	BayStG	1.96	9.4	7	8	20⅞	20¾	20¾	—⅛
33⅝	24½	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	18	26½	26⅛	26¼	—⅛
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.3	18	629	25⅝	24¾	25¼	+¼
50½	52¼	BeatF pf	3.38	6.4		150	52¼	52¼	53	—½
47	27¾	Beckm	.56	1.4	14	96	40⅝	39¾	40	—⅞
41	29	BectnD	.72	3.0	13	463	36⅛	35⅝	35¾	—⅜
31½	23⅝	Beech	.80b	3.2	8	199	25⅝	25	25¼	—⅛
6¾	3⅝	Beker				38	4⅛	4	4	
40¼	27	BelcoP	1	2.9	5	36	34⅞	34	34⅞	+¾
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.7	5	4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
8¼	5⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.0	9	4	7¼	7½	7¼	
23⅝	13⅝	BellHow	.96	5.5	8	39	18	17½	17½	—½
9⅝	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.8	6	137	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+¼
53⅞	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	8.4	8	107	50¼	49¾	49⅞	—⅜
24⅝	10	Bemis	1.40	6.5	6	28	21½	21¼	21⅛	—¼
43⅛	32⅝	Bendix	2.28	6.1	7	120	37⅞	36½	37½	+¾
26⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80	8.1	6	535	22¼	21⅞	22¼	—⅛
29½	25¼	Benef pf	2.50	9.4		z10	26½	26½	26½	
5⅝	2⅛	BengtB			10	311	4½	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
9⅝	2⅝	BerkeyP			21	264	6⅝	6¼	6½	
34¼	21¾	BestPd	.16	.7	18	369	25	23½	24⅞	—⅛
27⅛	18⅝	BethStl	1	4.6		1363	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	+¼
40⅞	29	BigThr	.72	2.2	12	234	33¾	33¼	33⅛	—¼
27¾	14¼	Binney	.88	4.1	9	43	21½	21¼	21¼	
26⅝	18⅝	BlsFSL	1	5.3	4	63	19	d18	19	+⅛
21⅞	14¼	BlackDr	.68	3.9	11	649	18	17½	17½	—¼
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	5.3	6	167	24	22¼	24	+½
17⅛	14⅛	BlissL	1	6.7	7	32	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
25⅝	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.6	9	182	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+¼
25¼	18⅝	BlueB	1.40	7.0	4	76	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
6⅞	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.3	6	19	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
7⅝	3¼	BobbieBr			5	74	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
76	24⅝	Boein	1.20a	2.0	12	2413	62⅛	58⅝	59½	—⅜
33½	22¼	BoiseC	1.25	4.3	6	378	29⅝	29	29¼	—¼
32¼	26⅝	Borden	1.72	6.5	6	305	26¾	d26⅛	26⅝	—⅜
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	6.7	5	88	29⅞	29½	29¾	—¼
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans			12	98	7½	6¾	7⅜	—⅛
26½	22⅝	BosEd	2.44	10.	10	98	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
97½	85¼	BosE pf	8.88	10.		z100	87	86½	86½	—1½
12¾	11	BosE pr	1.17	10.		23	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
15⅝	13¾	BosE pr	1.46	10.		57	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
18⅝	7½	Braniff	.36	2.7	6	836	13¾	13	13⅝	—⅜
34⅝	20¼	BrounC	.70	2.9	6	16	23¾	23¼	23¾	+¼
31¼	24	BrigSt	1a	3.7	10	136	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.0	12	714	32⅝	31¾	31¾	—¾
46⅛	35½	BristM pf	2	5.3		10	38	37½	38	+⅜
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.4	9	464	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
34¾	25¼	BrkwGl	1.50	4.9	6	20	31	30½	30⅞	+¼
21½	19½	BkyUG	1.90	9.7	7	13	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
23¾	8½	BwnShp	.80	4.7	6	20	17	16⅝	17	+½
10¾	8	Brown	.30	3.6	9	0	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	—¼
30	19⅝	BwnGp	1.80	6.8	6	61	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
16	8½	BwnFer	.50	3.9	10	269	13¼	12½	12⅞	
18½	11⅛	Brnswk	.70	4.7	7	317	15	14⅝	14¾	
29	17	BrushW	1.20	5.0	7	50	24	23¼	24	+¼
22⅝	16⅝	BucyEr	.88	5.2	7	429	17⅛	16⅞	17	
6¾	6	BudgC pf	.60	10.		2	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
36⅝	25¼	BuffFo	1.60a	6.2	5	12	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅜
9⅞	5	Bulova				39	7	6⅝	7	+¼
15	10¾	Bundy	.88	7.3	6	21	12	11⅞	12	
22½	19½	BunkrH	1.86	9.5		28	19¾	19½	19½	—¼
19¾	9¾	BunkR	.37e	2.5	6	46	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	
25½	10	BnkR pf	1.50	7.6		10	19¾	19	19¾	+¼
23⅝	17½	Burlind	1.40	7.9	7	1615	17⅞	d17⅛	17¾	—½
46¼	35¼	BurlNo	1.80	4.5	6	151	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	—¼
8	7	BrlNo pf	.55	7.9		9	7⅛	7	7	
47	40	BrlNo pf	2.85	7.1		11	40⅝	40	40	—½
23¾	15⅝	Burndy	.76	3.8	9	22	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
13⅝	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	5.0		452	4⅛	3⅞	4	
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.2	12	625	73	71	71¼	—¾
28½	12¾	Butlerln	.80	3.9	7	19	20⅞	20½	20¾	+¼
16¾	10⅝	Buttes	.32a	3.0		68	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.60	4.8	8	246	54	53	53¾	+⅜
11⅝	5⅝	CCI			4	280	7¾	7¼	7⅜	—⅛
14	7¼	CI Rty				7	13⅛	13	13	—¼
37½	30⅛	CIT	2.40	7.7	8	96	31⅞	30⅛	31	+½
15½	3⅝	CLC	.34	1.9		46	12⅝	12⅝	12½	—⅛
13¾	6¼	CNA Fn			3	433	9¾	9	9⅝	+⅜
18½	12⅝	CNA pf	1.10	7.5		75	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+½
12⅞	11¼	CNAI	1.08a	9.4		x13	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+⅛
55	42⅝	CPC	2.70	5.4	8	137	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	—⅝
18⅝	16¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	10	13	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
20	14⅝	CTS	.70	4.1	7	282	17¼	17	17¼	—¼
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20	3.9	7	86	31¼	30⅞	31⅛	—⅜
13⅝	3⅝	Cadence			4	14	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+¼
68	6⅛	Caesars			20	674	35⅝	33¼	33¾	—1
17¼	13	Calihn	.40b	2.8	15	75	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	+⅞
4¾	2	CamerB			6	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
40½	27⅛	CmpRL	.60a	1.7	23	328	35⅝	33⅝	35⅝	+1⅝
28	21	CamSp	1.60	4.6	10	45	34¾	34⅛	34¾	+⅜
28¾	20	CompT	.96	3.7	8	44	25⅝	25¼	25¾	
21⅛	14⅛	CdPac	.98e	5.2	5	184	18⅞	18⅛	18¾	
12⅛	9⅝	CanalR	.64	6.6	8	11	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
47¾	37½	CapCits	.20	.5	12	193	42⅛	41¾	41⅞	
26⅛	17⅞	CapHold	.76	2.3	9	84	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
4⅝	2	CarlingD			31	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
29¼	19¼	Carlisle	1.20	5.0	5	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
68	56	CaroCO	5	8.8		z50	56½	56½	56⅛	+½
12	6½	CaroFrg	.40	5.4	5	59	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
24½	20⅝	CarPw	1.96	9.3	6	539	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
29⅞	27	CarP pf	2.67	9.7		7	27¾	27½	27½	
31	17⅛	CarTec	1.60	6.3	7	55	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
38⅛	12½	CarrCp	.80	3.2	8	1012	24⅞	24	24⅝	+⅛
40	23	Carr pf	2.25	6.0		z50	37½	37½	37½	+¼
50⅝	36½	Carr pf	1.86	4.2		0	44⅛	43¾	44	—¾
13¾	11⅛	CarrGn	1.01e	8.8		32	11½	11½	11⅛	
24	17⅝	CarsPlr	1	5.4	6	35	18½	18½	18½	—¼
21⅛	15⅝	CartHaw	1	5.7	7	69	17¾	17½	17½	
36¾	27½	CartHw pf	2	6.6		20	30⅛	30½	30½	+⅜
10	7	CartWal	.40	5.3	9	52	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅜
8⅞	7⅛	CascNG	.50r	7.0	21	20	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
23½	15¾	CastlCk	.80b	4.2	8	136	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+⅛
65	45⅝	CatrpT	2.10	3.8	9	831	56⅛	55¼	55⅞	—⅛
15¼	9⅛	CecoCp	.50	4.2		9	12	12	12	
47⅛	35⅝	Celanse	2.80	6.8	7	191	41¼	40¾	41¼	
52⅛	47½	Celan pf	4.50	9.5		2	47¾	47½	47½	
8⅛	3⅞	Cenco			18	106	5¼	5	5	—¼
27	11⅞	Centex	.20	1.1	9	413	19⅝	18¼	19	—¼
17⅝	14⅞	CenSoW	1.34	8.7	7	x586	15⅝	15⅜	15⅛	—⅛
22⅛	20½	CenHud	1.96	9.4	7	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
18¾	15¾	CenllLt	1.60	9.7	10	99	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+¼
31	28	CnlLt pf	2.87	9.7		z170	29½	29½	29⅛	
30	26	CnlL1 pf	2.62	9.6		z700	27¼	27¼	27¼	
15⅛	13	CenllPS	1.28	9.6	10	83	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
26¾	20	CenLaE	1.52	7.2	8	133	21¾	21¼	21¼	—⅜
16⅞	15	CeMPw	1.44	9.5	7	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
16⅝	11½	CenSoya	.76	5.9	7	49	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
26½	23¼	CenTel	1.68	6.7	9	78	25⅛	25	25	
37⅞	15⅝	CentrDat	1	3.8	11	258	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	—⅜
8⅝	8⅛	CentrTel	.52	6.3	8	35	u8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
27¼	18⅝	Crt-teed	.80	4.2	5	64	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
48⅞	27½	CessAir	1.60	4.1	10	x79	40¾	39	39	—2
26¼	16¾	Chmpln	1.24	5.5	7	1798	23¼	22½	22¾	
26⅛	17⅞	Chml pf	1.20	5.4		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
12⅞	9¾	ChamSp	.72	6.9	7	107	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
8	3¾	ChartCo	.24	4.7	6	273	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+¼
1⅝	1⅛	ChartCo wt				75	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
35½	27	ChrtNY	2.24	6.9	6	33	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
9⅝	8⅛	ChasFd	.60e	7.1		58	8⅝	8⅛	8½	—⅛
37¼	27⅜	ChasM	2.20	6.5	7	188	34⅛	33¼	33⅞	+⅛
81	72¾	ChasM pfB				120	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
92⅛	81¼	ChasM pfC				100	85¼	85¼	85¼	—⅛
14¾	6¼	Chelsea	.50	4.9	5	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
45¾	37⅛	ChmNY	3	7.3	6	53	41⅝	41¼	41¼	—⅛
24½	21⅜	ChNY pf	1.87	8.5		36	22½	23	23	—⅛
51¾	24¾	ChesVa	1.40	3.4	13	77	42½	41	41¾	+⅛
27⅛	20	ChesePn	.94	4.1	11	76	23	22¾	22¾	—½
36⅛	28	Chessie	2.32	8.4	10	294	27⅞	d27⅛	27¼	—⅜
59	42	ChiBrI	2	3.6	10	6	55½	55¼	55⅛	—¼
9¾	2⅞	ChiMlw			14	26	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	+⅛
33⅞	6⅛	ChiMlw pf				25	28¾	26½	27¾	+¾
34⅞	22⅞	ChiPneT	2	7.4	10	14	27	26¼	27	+½
7⅞	4¼	ChkFull			15	69	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
11⅞	6⅝	ChrisCft			7	93	8⅛	8	8¼	
24¾	14⅝	Chromal	1.10	6.1	5	131	18⅛	17⅝	15	+⅜
94¼	61½	Chromo pf	5	7.1		1	70	70	70	
15½	10	Chrysler	1	9.5		546	10⅝	10½	10½	
5¼	3⅝	Chrys wt				85	3⅜	d3¼	3¼	—⅛
23⅝	22	Chrysl pf	2.75	12.		117	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
31	22½	ChurCh	.44	1.8	12	160	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	7.8	6	21	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
23⅝	19¾	CinGE	1.96	9.7	8	57	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
91¼	78½	CinG pf	7.44	8.8		z1100	84⅛	83	84⅛	+2¼
37¾	17⅝	CinMil	.90	2.8	9	45	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+⅜
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	4.5	7	1227	26⅝	25¾	26	—⅛
58¾	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.9	8	145	54⅞	54	54½	+⅜
18¼	11⅞	CityInv	1	6.8	4	383	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
7¾	1-64	CityInv wt				72	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
29¾	22⅝	CityIn pf	2	8.2		32	24½	24	24¼	—⅛
40½	28⅝	ClarkE	2	5.2	7	200	38	37½	38	+¼
16½	11	ClarkOil	.60	4.8	9	21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
31⅞	26½	ClvClf	1.20	4.4	12	18	27½	26¾	27½	+⅜
23⅛	18¼	ClevEl	1.84	9.7	8	83	19	18¾	18⅞	
13¼	8⅝	Clevepk	.60	7.0	9	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
15⅞	11½	Clorox	.68	6.0	7	284	11⅝	d11	11¼	
14⅞	8⅝	CluettPe	.60	5.5	5	150	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+⅜
13	10⅝	CluettP pf	1	9.1		27	11	11	11	—⅛
16⅛	9	Coachm	.50	5.3	4	226	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
21⅞	10⅝	CstSlGs	.30	1.8	5	527	16⅝	15⅞	16½	—¼
27⅛	18⅝	CstSG pf	1.83	9.6		66	19¾	19	19	—⅛
23½	14½	CstSG pf	1.19	7.1		20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
10½	6⅞	CocaBtl	.40	5.6	10	350	7⅜	7	7⅛	+⅛
47¼	36⅝	CocaCl	1.74	4.1	14	563	42¼	41¼	42⅛	+⅛
42	18⅛	CldwBk	1.12	3.5	7	65	32⅝	30½	32	—¼
16¾	10	ColeNt	.64	4.9	8	30	13⅛	13	13	—⅜
7⅞	3¾	Coleco				158	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
24¼	18	ColgPal	1	5.6	5	756	18	d17¾	18	—⅛
51¼	44	ColgP pf	3.50	8.0		z100	44	44	44	—1
13¼	9⅞	CollAlk	.72	7.2	5	87	10⅛	9⅝	10	—¼
19⅝	9⅛	CollinF	.20	2.4	6	93	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
38	24¼	ColPen	1.20	4.2	7	153	29	28½	28½	—⅜
42⅝	35	Coltlnd	2.10	5.9	6	66	35¾	35⅛	35½	—⅛
30	25⅛	ColGas	2.34	9.1	6	85	26	25¼	25¾	+¼
61½	56¼	ColGs pf	5.62	9.7		3	58	58	58	
59⅝	55½	ColGs pf	5.48	9.7		3	57½	56¾	56¾	—¾
27½	13⅞	ColuPict	.40a	2.1	3	786	19⅛	18¼	18⅝	—⅜
28	23	ColSOh	2.32	9.1	13	82	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	—⅛
113½	104¼	CSO pf	10.52	9.8		z2900	107¼	107¼	107¼	—½
27¾	24⅝	CSO pf	2.42	9.6		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
35¾	27½	CombC	n.20	.7	12	56	30¾	30¼	30¾	
44⅞	31	CmbEn	1.80	5.3	7	434	34⅝	33¼	34⅛	—⅛
21⅞	11¾	CmbEq	.14b	1.1	9	168	13⅝	12⅝	13	—⅜
31	25⅝	CmwE	2.40	9.2	7	439	26¼	26	26	—⅛
21⅛	19	CwE pf	1.42	7.4		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
23¾	20	CwE pf	1.90	9.0		224	21¼	21	21	—¼
24½	21⅛	CwE pf	2	9.8		9	22¼	22	22⅛	+⅛
102½	96	CwE prB	8.40	8.3		2	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅜
27¾	25¾	CwE pf	2.37	9.0		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
101½	90	CwE pf	8.40	8.9		2	94½	94½	94½	—⅜
89¾	77¼	CwE pf	7.24	8.9		40	81¾	81⅛	81¾	+¼
49⅝	28½	Comsat	2	5.2	11	256	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	—⅞
22⅞	13⅝	CoPsyc	.50	3.3	11	166	15½	14¾	15	—⅝
21¾	18⅝	ComPS	1.74	8.9	6	7	19¾	19½	19½	—⅛
46	28¾	Comogr	.20	.6	13	132	36⅝	34	35⅝	+⅞
17	7⅝	CompSci			11	355	12⅝	12	12½	
25⅞	15½	ConAgr	1.30	5.9	5	15	22	21⅛	22	+⅛
33⅞	24	ConeMl	1.60	6.3	4	33	25½	24¾	25½	+¼
26¼	19	Congolm	.80	4.1	6	197	20¼	19½	19½	—⅜
21⅞	17¼	ConnM	1.80	9.7	15	35	19	18⅝	18⅝	
18¾	15⅝	ConNG	1.60	8.8	11	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
25⅞	18¼	Conroc	.80b	4.4	10	57	18¼	d18	18⅛	—⅜
25½	21¾	ConEd	2.20	9.3	5	258	23¾	23½	23⅝	
83	71	ConE pf	6	7.9		1	76¼	76¼	76¼	—¼
55⅝	49½	ConE pf	5	10.		9	49⅞	49⅛	49¾	—¼
27	22½	ConFds	1.50	6.6	7	1336	23½	22¾	22¾	—⅛
68	60½	ConF pf	4.50	7.0		1	64	64	64	—⅞
34	21⅛	CnsFrt	1.10	4.3	5	949	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	—⅜
44⅞	33⅝	CnsNG	2.76	7.5	7	117	37	36⅝	36¾	—⅜
25¼	21⅝	ConsPw	2.24	9.8	8	104	23½	22⅝	22¾	
46¾	41½	CnPw pf	4.16	9.5		z10	44	44	44	—1¼
51	43½	CnPw pf	4.50	9.9		z100	45⅛	45½	45½	—¼
57¾	51¼	CnPw pf	4.52	8.5		z20	53	53	53	+1
85	72	CnPw pf	7.45	9.4		z100	79½	79⅛	79½	
88	75	CnPw pf	7.72	9.4		z150	82¼	82	82	
88⅛	76¼	CnPw pf	7.76	9.3		z500	84	83⅛	83½	—½
86⅞	75½	CnPw pf	7.68	9.6		z1990	82¼	80	80	—1½
26⅞	24¾	CnPw pr	2.50	10.		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
25⅛	21⅛	CnPw pr	2.23	10.		9	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
27	23¼	CnPw pf	2.43	9.9		10	24¾	24½	24½	—¼
97	87½	CnPw pf	6	6.6		1	90⅛	90⅛	90½	—5½
16⅝	6⅛	ContAir	.45e	4.3	5	382	11⅛	10⅛	10½	
5⅞	3½	ContCop				20	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
28⅞	23¾	CntlCorp	1.70	6.9	5	553	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
34⅞	28⅝	CntlGrp	2.20	7.6	7	233	29¼	28⅝	29	
26¼	23¼	CntGp pr	2	8.1		112	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
32⅞	23½	Contlll	1.44	5.2	6	519	28⅛	27¾	27¾	
17	13½	ContllP	1.28e	8.8	36	26	14⅞	14½	14½	—¼
6	2	ContllRt			2	29	2⅛	3	3	—⅛
32⅛	24⅞	ContOil	1.50	5.7	8	1118	27	25¾	26⅛	—⅛
16⅞	14½	ContTel	1.24	8.0	8	479	15½	15¼	15½	
44½	19¾	CtlData	.25	.8	7	1050	24	32½	32½	—⅜
51½	46½	CnDt pf	4.50	9.6		z100	47	47	47	
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.40	5.2	8	15	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
7¼	2⅛	CookUn	.39t	8.9	14	77	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—½
60	38⅝	CoopIn	1.44	3.2	8	124	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+⅛
29	13¼	CoopLab	.40	2.1	10	109	19¼	18	19⅛	+¼
15¼	11¾	CoopTR	.80	6.7	5	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
25	17⅛	Copelnd	.76	3.5	7	53	21⅝	21⅛	21½	—¼
6¾	2⅞	Cordura	.30	6.7	11	205	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+¼
18	12⅛	Coreln	.64	4.1	6	23	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
65	44⅞	CornG	1.60	3.0	10	123	56⅛	55¼	55¾	+¼
32⅝	16⅞	CorrBlk	1.24	5.0	18	38	24⅝	24¾	24¾	—¼
5½	1¼	Cousins			144	68	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
25½	14⅞	Cowles	.80	4.1	19	38	19⅝	19	19⅝	—¼
59⅞	26¾	CoxBdct	.65	1.2	13	184	53½	52⅛	53½	+1⅛
15	8⅝	Craig	.50	4.5	4	13	11	10⅝	11	—⅛
37	24½	Crane	1.40b	5.1	8	49	27⅞	27¼	27½	
12⅝	5¾	CreditF	.40	4.8	6	112	8¼	8	8¼	
30¼	22⅞	CrockN	1.80	6.5	5	78	27½	27⅛	27½	+¼
46⅛	39½	CrckN pf	3	7.0		2	43	43	43	+¼
27¼	24	CrckN pf	2.18	8.9		35	24¾	24⅛	24½	—¼
19	12¾	CrompK	.96	6.2	7	9	16	15½	15½	—⅜
28⅛	20⅞	CrouHl	1	4.3	9	26	23¼	23	23½	+⅛
35¾	22⅛	CrwnCk			7	476	29½	29	29¼	
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	5.6	9	188	34⅝	34	34	—⅛
39¼	27½	CrumF	1.72	5.0	4	409	34⅛	34⅛	34½	+¼
21⅞	15	Culbro	1.40	9.1	6	39	15½	15¼	15⅜	
43⅝	31½	CumEn	1.80	5.5	5	256	33¼	32½	33	—¼
11¾	8	CunnDrg	.25	3.0	9	17	8½	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
12¾	11	Currlnc	1.10	9.6	5	12	11⅝	11⅛	11½	—⅛
22¼	13⅝	CurtW	.80	5.2	9	110	16⅝	15¼	15½	
58	27	CutlerH	1.40	2.5	11	2	56¾	56¾	56¾	+⅛
33⅝	18¾	Cyclp	1.20a	4.3	4	27	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
20⅞	14½	Cyprus	.80b	4.5	10	27	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+¼
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7½	DPF			5	146	12	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
8¾	5⅛	Damon	.20	3.5		278	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
14⅝	9⅝	DanRiv	.72	6.0	7	106	12⅛	11⅞	12	—¼
32⅝	19⅛	DanaCp	1.36	4.7	7	211	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	—⅛
23⅞	15⅝	Daniel	.22b	1.2	9	0	18	17⅝	18	+½
49⅛	32	DartInd	1.60	3.9	8	247	42	41¼	41¼	—¾
49½	34¼	Dart pf	2	4.7		5	42¼	41¾	42¼	—½
71¾	42	DataGen			16	573	58⅝	57¼	57⅞	—1
49⅞	18⅛	DataTer	.10l	.3	17	316	38⅛	34½	36⅞	+1⅛
76¾	27½	Datapnt			13	598	55⅝	50⅝	52½	+1
10	1⅝	Dayco	.50b	3.3	4	34	15	14⅞	15	+½
44½	35¼	DaytHd	1.60	4.3	3	178	37⅞	37	37⅝	+⅛
19⅛	16½	DaytPL	1.66	9.8	10	71	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+¼
87	76	DPL pf	7.48	9.7		z100	76¾	76¾	76¾	—¼
85¾	73½	DPL pf	7.37	9.6		z100	76½	76½	76½	—1⅞
37	22½	Deere	1.40	4.3	7	557	32⅝	31½	32½	—¼
44⅛	22¾	DelMon	1.70	4.2	10	255	41⅛	40⅝	40⅞	—½
14½	13⅛	DelmP	1.28	9.8	7	81	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	—⅛
88	32½	DeltaAir	1	2.2	7	527	45⅝	44¾	44¾	—1
13	6⅝	Deltec	.3c		27	11	8	8	8	
15¼	4⅝	Deltona			19	97	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
36⅛	23	DenMf	1.52	4.8	7	2	32¼	32	32	
35	24	Dennys	.80	3.1	9	266	26⅞	26	26	—1⅜
25½	16¼	Dentsply	.80	4.7	14	52	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅜
19⅝	11⅞	DeSoto	1	8.0	6	33	12½	12	12⅛	+¼
17¼	15⅛	DetEd	1.52	9.9	9	180	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅛
74	66	DetE pf	5.50	8.2		6	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛	—⅜
102	91⅛	DetE pf	9.32	10.		z10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
86¼	74¼	DetE pf	7.68	9.8		z100	79½	78⅛	79½	—1
84⅛	71⅛	DetE pf	7.45	9.6		149	77⅝	76½	77⅝	+⅛
29⅛	25⅝	DetE pf	3.75	10.		2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+¼
29	25⅝	DE pfB	2.75	11.		23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
24¾	21⅛	DetE pr	2.28	10.		11	22	21¾	21¾	
22	18½	Dexter	.80	4.4	8	72	18½	d18	18⅛	—⅛
14¼	7½	DiGior	.48	4.0	5	733	12¾	11½	12⅝	+1¼
22½	12⅝	DiGior pf	.88	4.4		z810	20	19	20	+1
25	14⅛	DialCp	1.20	6.6	7	40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
38½	21	Diaini	2.20	7.1	8	69	31½	d30¾	31⅛	—¼
30⅛	22¾	DiamS	1.40	6.1	7	224	24½	23¾	24⅛	+¼
12½	7⅛	DickAB	.20a	2.4	8	20	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
20	10¼	Dictaph	.84	5.5	6	129	15¾	14¾	15¼	—⅛
24⅞	10⅝	Diebold	.60	3.1	12	108	19½	18⅝	19¼	+¾
54⅞	38½	DigitalEq			14	1216	46⅞	45⅝	46	—½
11⅛	7½	Dillngm	.52	6.4		80	8⅝	8	8⅛	—⅛
26⅛	21¼	Dillngm pf	2	9.1		6	22	22	22	—½
34¾	29	Dillon	1.20b	3.9	11	82	30⅝	30	30½	—⅜
47⅛	31½	Disney	.32b	.8	13	561	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	—⅜
3¾	1	Divrsfdln				68	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
6½	1⅞	DivrsMtg				104	3⅝	3¾	3¾	—⅛
20¼	13¼	DrPepr	.60	3.9	14	327	18⅝	15⅝	15⅞	—½
95	54⅝	DomeM	.80a	1.0	12	590	83¼	78¾	82⅛	+1⅛
6½	2½	DonLJ	.14	3.2	26	184	4⅛	4	4⅛	+½
33¾	21	Donnly	.88	5.0	11	127	29⅞	29½	29½	
29¼	16	DorOliv	.60	3.2	8	9	19¼	19	19	—¼
22⅛	13⅞	Dorsey	.60	4.1	6	32	14⅞	14	14½	+⅛
51¼	37¾	Dover	1.40	2.2	10	42	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+½
30⅞	22¼	Dow Ch	1.40	5.2	9	1529	27⅝	26⅞	27	+⅛
39	29½	DowJn	1.44	6.2	12	27	34½	33¾	33¾	—½
32¼	25⅝	Dravo	1.16	4.0	9	83	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+½
47⅞	36	Dressr	1	2.5	8	1566	40¼	39⅝	40	
17⅛	15½	DrexB	1.48	9.6		25	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
17¾	8⅝	Dreyfs	.67	6.0	6	25	11⅜	11¼	11¼	—¼
138⅝	97⅝	duPont	5a	3.9	9	752	130¼	127	128	+¼
50½	44	duPnt pf	3.50	7.8		4	45	44½	45	+½
65	56⅝	duPnt pf	4.50	7.6		4	59½	58½	59	
23¼	18¾	DukeP	1.72	8.7	8	230	20	19¾	19⅞	—⅛
88⅛	75½	Duke pf	6.75	8.5		3	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+⅛
104½	92	Duke pf	8.70	8.9		z100	98	98	98	
30¾	27½	Duke pf	2.69	9.6		13	28	28	28	
38⅝	36½	DunBr	1.40	4.3	14	30	33½	33¼	33⅜	—⅜
20⅛	16⅝	DuqLt	1.72	10.	14	132	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—½
27	22	Duq pfA	2.10	8.0		z200	24	24	24	—1
24½	20⅛	Duq pf	2	9.3		z220	21½	21	21½	+⅜
27⅛	23¼	Duq pr	2.31	9.1		100	25¼	25¼	25¼	+¼
29¾	25	Duq pr	2.75	10.		z40	27½	27½	27½	
90	78⅝	Duq pf	7.20	8.5		z200	84½	84½	84½	—½
12⅛	7⅞	DutchB	.16	1.9		x57	8⅝	d7¾	8⅛	+½
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	2.0	8	33	5¼	5	5⅛	
		— E—E—E —								
23	15⅞	EG&G	.44	1.7	12	370	26⅛	25¼	25¾	—⅜
4⅛	2⅝	EMI	.18e	6.0	20	76	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
35⅛	19½	E Sys	1.20	4.7	6	42	26¼	25½	25½	—½
25½	16	EagleP	.76	3.7	8	70	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
30¼	20¾	Easco	1.10	5.1	6	24	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+¼
15⅝	5⅛	EastAir			4	1342	10⅞	9⅞	10½	—⅛
25¾	23¾	EsAir pf	2.69	11.		87	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
20⅝	13⅝	EastGF	.80	5.9	27	905	13⅞	d13¼	13⅝	
17⅞	15	EastUtl	1.60	9.9	9	13	16⅛	16	16⅛	
68⅛	41½	EsKod	2	3.4	12	2971	60½	59	59	—⅝
41⅛	33	Eaton	2.25	5.9	6	96	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+⅜
39¾	33⅝	Eaton pf	1.19	3.1		1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1¼
36	22⅝	Echlin	.72	2.3	12	70	32	31⅝	31¾	—⅜
33¾	23⅛	EckrdJk	.64	2.2	13	174	29¾	28¾	29⅝	+⅝
34⅛	21¾	EdisBr	1.10	3.6	9	63	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+⅜
26⅛	14⅝	Edwrd	.60	3.2	5	40	18½	18¼	18½	+⅜
18¼	14½	ElPaso	1.10	7.2	8	653	15½	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
25⅞	22¾	EPG dpf	2.35	9.6		9	24½	24⅜	24½	+½
12⅞	1⅞	ElecAssc			10	167	8½	7¾	8⅜	+⅛
24⅞	13¾	EDS	.84	4.6	12	162	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—½
8½	3¼	ElMeMa			7	123	5½	5¼	5⅜	
11⅝	9½	EMM pf	.75k			3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
28⅝	17¼	Elgin	1.60	6.4	8	85	24⅛	23¾	24⅞	+⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Elixir			5	130	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+⅛
35¾	22¾	Eltra	1.24	4.5	7	38	28	27¾	27¾	—¼
39¼	29⅝	EmrsEl	1.20	3.5	12	251	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	
28¾	19⅝	EmryA	.92	4.5	15	537	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
45	27¾	Emhart	2	5.7	6	37	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	—⅛
16⅛	13⅝	EmpDs	1.40	9.6	8	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
6	4¾	EmpD pf	.47	8.5		z100	5⅛	5⅛	5½	
6½	5¼	EmpD pf	.50	8.5		z10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17¼	12¾	EmpGas	.40	2.5	8	47	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
28⅛	20¾	EngMC	1.20	4.5	7	185	27⅛	26¾	26¾	—⅜
16⅞	5⅝	EnnisB	.48	4.4	5	74	11	10¾	10⅞	
24½	18⅛	Ensrch	1.36	7.3	7	1207	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
18	15¼	Entex	.80	5.0	7	64	16⅝	16	16⅛	
32⅛	20⅝	Envrtec	1	4.7	10	308	21⅞	21	21⅞	—⅛
28¾	23⅝	Equitx	2.20	9.4	9	7	23⅝	d23½	23½	—⅛
12	11	Equimk	.96	8.3	5	12	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
26½	25	Eqmk pf	2.31	9.3		18	25⅛	d24¾	24¾	—⅜
37¾	32⅛	EqutGs	3.04	8.9	5	11	33⅞	33¾	33¾	+¼
27½	18⅝	EqtLf	2	11.	18	92	19	d18½	18¾	
32⅝	25	Esmrk	1.84	6.9	7	313	26⅝	26⅜	26½	—⅛
17⅝	9¾	EssexCh	.60	4.6	6	56	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	—⅛
19⅞	6	Estrlin	.48	3.5	10	117	13⅞	12⅝	13¾	
24⅛	18½	Ethyl	1.10	5.0	5	95	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
63	48	Ethyl pf	2.40	4.1		2	58	58	58	—1¾
25⅞	14⅝	EvansP	1.20	5.7	6	220	21	20	21	+⅜
15⅝	14	Evan pf	1.40	9.7		14	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+¼
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	5.1	8	71	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+¼
20	17⅝	Exclsr	1.73e	9.8		12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.40	6.0	9	1512	49⅞	48⅝	49¾	+⅛
		— F—F—F —								
28⅛	20⅛	FMC	1.20	4.8	7	228	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
37½	32	FMC pf	2.25	6.5		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜
13⅝	8⅛	Fabrge	.40	4.1	7	92	10	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
8¾	4⅝	FabrlCtr	.20	3.3	6	187	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅜
7½	4⅝	FacetEnt				54	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
41¼	21¾	FairCm	.80	2.6	9	291	31⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+½
35½	12¾	FairInd	.88	3.1	7	218	26⅝	25½	25½	—1⅛
11⅝	9⅝	FairmlF	.76	7.5	10	15	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
37½	25⅞	Falcon5	.80	2.7	16	147	30⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅛
19½	8	FrWstFn			4	7	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
8¾	2⅛	FarahMf				120	4⅛	3¾	4	+¼
7½	2½	Fedders				200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
38¼	26⅞	FedCo	2	6.1	5	45	32⅞	32	32⅞	+⅜
35⅝	20¾	FdMog	1.80	6.1	6	35	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅜
19⅝	13½	FedNM	1.16	7.0	4	1353	16¾	16½	16½	—¼
26¼	12½	FedPB	.90	4.0	8	152	23¼	21½	23¼	+½
16⅝	12⅛	FdSignl	.80	6.3	6	12	13⅛	13	13	—⅜
41⅝	33⅛	FedDSt	1.60	4.7	8	625	34¼	33¼	33¾	+⅜
35	21⅛	Ferro	1.08	4.8	7	263	23½	21¾	22⅝	+⅜

(Continued on Page 10)

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1978

Gold Above $230 an Ounce

Dollar Drops Sharply, Broadly

ONDON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — e dnllar dived sharply today to ord lows against the currencies West Germany, Japan, the therlands, Belgium, Denmark Norway amid disappointment President Carter's anti-inflan program and news of a huge st German trade surplus for tember.

he dollar also continued its rp fall in New York after the ropean market had closed.

"The dollar is in the intensive care ward right now," one New York foreign exchange dealer said, echoing the sentiments of many European traders about the gravity of the situation. Several dealers maintained that there was no letup in sight in the dollar crisis and that conditions could further deteriorate in coming sessions.

The price nf gold, meanwhile, rose to new records at $230.10 an ounce at the mnrning London fixing and $230.90 in the afternoon, breaking the prior peak of $229.25 set a week ago. Bullion closed at $230.25, up from $226.50 late yesterday.

Central banks in Europe, Japan and the United States appeared to be forced to give the dollar heavy support in order to keep it from falling even more sharply under the pressure of very large sales. According to market sources, the Bank nf Japan bought some $520 million to prop up the dollar; the Bundesbank purchased a total of $110 million and the Swiss National Bank bought about $20 million. The Federal Reserve was also believed tn have entered the market.

After touching an intraday record low of 1.7750 Deutsche marks, the dollar finished at 1.7810 DM, down 1.7 percent from 1.8110 DM late yesterday. It broke through the 180-yen level, slipping as low as 179.35 yen before ending the session in Europe at 179.60 yen, down 1.5 percent from 182.30 yen. In both cases, the dollar surpassed the previous lows set on Monday.

In Swiss franc trading, the dollar fared slightly better, losing only 1.1 percent at 1.5125 francs compared with 1.5293 francs yesterday. Against the guilder, the dollar lost 1.3 percent to 1.9423 guilders from 1.9685 guilders. It also fell by 1.3 percent against the Belgian franc at 28.15 francs versus 28.51.

The dollar was also fixed at record lows against the Danish and Norwegian kroner at 4.8335 kroner and 4.97 kroner, respectively.

Falling to its lowest point since July 9, 1975, the dollar struck 4.1363 French francs, down 0.9 percent from 4.1725 francs late yesterday. It hit its lowest level against the Italian lira since March 11, 1976, at 803.85 lire, down 5.25 lire. Sterling saw its best level against the dollar since Feb. 11, 1976 at $2.0289, up 1.1 percent from $2.0068.

The Canadian dollar was steady at 84.51 U.S. cents versus 84.50 cents.

W. German Surplus Hits .73 Billion DM in Month

VIESBADEN, West Germany, 25 (AP-DJ) — The West Gerin trade surplus in September ched 4.73 billion Deutsche rks, its highest level since Octor 1977 when it hit 4.8 billion t, the statistics institute said ay.

The massive surplus surprised eign-exchange dealers, who sold llars on the news, and it tarned theories contending that n's trade bulge would narrow the rising Deutsche mark priced rman exports out of world marts.

The September total followed a 2 billion-DM surplus in August d was up sharply from Septemr 1977's 3.68-billion-DM surplus. reign exchange dealers had exted a figure about a billion DM aller.

"West Germany is a phenomen," an economist at one of the ntry's largest banks said. Expections of a drop in German exrts due to an appreciation of its rrency go back as far as 1961, he called.

"We always see the initial spurt export sales, but the ensuing fall ver materializes," he said.

Economists feel this is primarily e to the fact that the tendency of e mark to appreciate seems permnent, so customers continue to buy as they feel West German export prices have not yet reached peak levels and that the bulk of West German exports are relatively high technology sectors, where price is not generally the main consideration.

Imports rose 6.7 percent to 20.1 billion DM in September from August and stood 2.7 percent above September 1977. Meanwhile, exports rose 13 percent to 24.83 billion DM from August and were 6.4 percent above September 1977.

Economists predict that import growth in 1979 will be in line with Monday's predictions by the country's five leading economic institutes of 4-percent economic growth next year.

French Retail Prices Up .6% in September

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — French retail prices rose 0.6 percent in September, matching August's rise and up 9.2 percent from a year ago, the statistics institute said today.

September's index, hase 1970 equals 100, stood at 203.8 compared with 202.5 in August and 186.7 in September 1977. Over the past 3 mnnths, the rise was 2.5 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Pete, China in Oil Accord

Chinese officials and the Japanese Petroleum Corp. have agreed on a system of cooperation in oil exploration and development in the Po Hai Bay area off China's east coast and the Southern Pearl River estuary, sources say. They also indicate that U.S. oil interests will probably participate in the Pearl River estuary development. They say a further round of talks with Chinese officials will be beld in Tokyo in early December and it is hoped an agreement would be signed in the spring of next year.

W. German Bank Tied to Montedison

An unidentified West German bank has purchased rights that could be exercised to subscribe to 15 billion lire (about $18.68 million) of the capital increase that is currently being undertaken by Montedison, market sources say. The seller is said to be Bastogi Finanziaria, the diversified holding company that owns 7.6 percent of Montedison.

Japan, Britain in Jet-Engine Talks

A spokesman for Rolls-Royce says talks are being held with Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries of Japan concerning the joint development of an RB-432 jet engine. He adds that although no agreement has yet been signed, talks have been stepped up recently and that Rolls-Royce is hopeful an agreement will be reached. Aviatinn sources say the RB-432 was seen as a replacement fnr the Rolls-Royce Spey engine, which in its present form may not be able to meet nnise abatement regulations coming into force in the 1980s. The Nihon Keizai Shimbun financial newspaper reported the budget for the project is estimated at about 70 billion yen (about $386.74 million) fnr seven years starting from 1979.

Chrysler, Mitsubishi Holding Talks

Chrysler Corp. says it is continuing talks with Mitsubishi Motors of Japan concerning the latter's proposed purchase of an interest in Chrysler's Australian unit. According to Mitsubishi president Tnmio Kubo, the twn auto makers are discussing the possibility of Mitsubishi acquiring about a one-third interest in Chrysler's Australian operations for which Mitsubishi is willing to pay between $20 million and $22 million, although he adds the two companies have nnt agreed on a price. Separately, Chrysler says it plans to close temporarily two nf its five U.S. assembly plants in late November in an attempt to reduce buge inventories of unsold cars.

Future of Dollar Said Moving Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — Fears about the future impact of inflation on the stability of the dollar are tending to outweigh some current developments favoring the U.S. currency, Paul Volcker, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, indicated yesterday.

In a speech, Mr. Volcker said trading in the dollar is dominated by financial transactions. "The direction of that trading, and therefore the value of the dollar, depends to an extraordinary degree on the confidence that people have in its future stability," he said. "Once serious doubt comes to be cast on that future value, trading can become dominated by that consideration, losing touch with current purchasing power and competitive considerations."

Mr. Volcker said "there are symptoms of just that sort of development today, and they are profoundly disturbing."

At present, he noted, U.S. exports are beginning to benefit from the nation's improved competitive position. A prospective evening-out of growth rates between the United States and other industrialized nations also should bode well for the U.S. trade account, be indicated.

"We can point out that the market doesn't seem to be taking account of those favorable developments," he said. "We can also rail at the speculators driving the dollar down for their short-sightedness. But it may be more to the point to address ourselves to some of the fears of dollar holders that, whatever the competitive situation today, failure to deal with our inflation will have adverse repercussions for the external, as well as the internal, value of the dollar."

Referring to President Carter's anti-inflation plan, Mr. Volcker also said fiscal and monetary discipline would be necessary to the success of any administration program to limit price and wage increases. "Given that solid base . . . active cooperation by business and labor can help speed the process of restoring price stability," be said.

Target Evaded By Bundesbank

FRANKFURT, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — The question of whether the Bundesbank's Central Council will establisb a monetary target for 1979 remains open after experiences so far this year in which external forces helped swell the monetary aggregates, Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger said today.

At the end of September, the money-stock aggregates stood between 11 percent and 12 percent above the year-ago month compared with the 8-percent growth target for this year over 1977, Mr. Emminger said in an interview. He emphasized, however, that the council has not yet discussed nor decided this question of setting a new target and will not do so before year-end.

Swiss to End Gold Cover

BERN, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — Finance Minister Georges-Andre Chevallaz today told parliament that the government wants to end the minimum gold cover of 40 percent for banknotes in circulation required under Swiss law. He also said that in the near future the government would review the question of revaluing the Swiss central bank's gold reserves, which currently are valued at well below half the free-market price.

NYSE Prices Lower Despite Early Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — A discouraging outlook for interest rates pushed prices hroadly lower today on the New York Stock Exchange in active trading as the market erased a fairly solid technical rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.34 points to 830.21 and declines led advances 787 to 657. Volume rose to 31.38 million shares from yesterday's 28.88 million.

Meanwhile, a few more banks, including First Pennsylvania and Bank of New York, joined the increase in the prime rate to 10¼ percent.

Glamours and blue chips, strong during the afternoon rally, were mixed at the close. Du Pont added ¼ to 128 but IBM lost 1⅛ to 273¾. General Motors gained ¾ to 63⅛. Active Eastman Kodak lost ⅞ to 59.

Aircraft issues declined but copper and gold shares gained.

Houdaille jumped 11¼ to 32. It agreed to be acquired for $40 casb per share by a corporation to be formed by an investor group.

Bethlehem Steel added ⅛ to 21⅞. Inland, which raised its quarterly dividend and voted an extra, added ⅜ to 35½.

Among the oils, Mobil rose ½ to 67¼, Cities Service ⅜ to 54½ but Standard Oil of California lost ⅜ to 44⅝, Pennzoil ¼ to 29¾, Union Oil of California ¾ to 51¾ and Getty ⅛ to 38.

Goodyear Tire, with improved profits, was unchanged at 16⅝. Procter and Gamble fell ¾ to 83¼.

Johnson and Johnson lost ¼ to 75¼.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 0.14 point to 115.31.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were substantially higher, corn irregularly higher and oats higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 12½ to 4 cents; corn up 1¼ to 3; oats up 1⅛ to 2 and sovbeans up 15½ to 11½.

U.S. Pledges Broad Aid For Dollar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal indicated today he expected a stronger dollar in the future and signaled a U.S. resolve to support the currency if markets became disorderly.

In a press conference, he said the "fundamentals" are moving in a directinn of a strengthening of the dollar. He cited an improvement in the U.S. current-account deficit, the president's anti-inflation program, a narrowing of the federal budget deficit, a reduction in federal employment and the energy bill as factors that shnuld contribute to the dollar's strength.

He also predicted the current account deficit with uther countries will drop by at least 30 to 40 percent next year. Other factors to be considered, he said, are plans to reduce federal employment, declines in the budget deficit and passage of the energy bill.

Meanwhile, Robert Strauss, wbo will relinquish his post as President Carter's special counselor on inflatinn to Alfred Kahn, Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, said he hoped the natiun's inflation rate would "peak" in about six months.

In a television interview, Mr. Strauss was asked when he thought there would be some visible results of the new anti-inflation program. While he said he hoped inflation would peak soon he indicated, as Mr. Carter did in his speech last night, that unwinding inflation would be a lengthy process.

Carter Is Undecided On Textile Exclusion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — President Carter indicated during a meeting with Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., that he has not made up his mind about legislation exempting textiles from GATT trade talks in Geneva, an aide to Sen. Hollings said today.

The senator presented Mr. Carter with arguments in favor of the legislation, which he has been expected to veto. Meanwhile, Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kansas, said he sent a telegram to the president urging him to sign the bill and also a measure amending the meat-import quotn act.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

Allegheny Ludlum Industries

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	311.90	209.70
Profits	6.45	4.09
Per share	0.28	0.36
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	983.30	670.70
Profits	23.08	15.81
Per share	1.28	1.56

American Brands

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,300	1,180
Profits	52.93	39.40
Per Share	1.99	1.47
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,780	3,380
Profits	151.27	122.45
Per Share	5.67	4.56

Anheuser-Busch*

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	649.50	520.40
Profits	38.52	30.57
Per Share	0.85	0.68
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,700	1,400
Profits	92.15	75.26
Per Share	2.04	1.67

The company increased the quarterly dividend to 22 cents from 20 cents, payable Dec. 8, record Nov. 8.

Armco

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,140	930.00
Profits	60.10	31.68
Per Share	1.30	0.67
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,200	2,640
Profits	141.65	67.78
Per Share	3.05	1.40

Bethlehem Steel

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,570	1,290
Profits	64.40	477.0 loss
Per Share	1.48	-
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	4,560	4,050
Profits	150.60	467.4 loss
Per Share	3.45	-

Cummins Engine

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	382.40	305.50
Profits	12.58	13.40
Per share	1.49	1.57
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,100	941.10
Profits	47.64	54.33
Per share	5.64	6.73

Eaton

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	720.84	521.63
Profits	31.42	26.20
Per Share	1.80	1.50

General Foods

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,290	1,200
Profits	49.48	28.43
Per Share	0.99	0.57
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,640	2,460
Profits	106.28	79.17
Per Share	2.13	1.59

Getty Oil

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	926.40	842.90
Profits	95.82	66.35
Per Share	1.16	0.80
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,720	2,580
Profits	225.70	223.97
Per Share	2.74	2.74

Goodyear Tire & Rubber

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,910	1,630
Profits	45.50	33.50
Per Share	0.63	0.46
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	5,490	4,950
Profits	154.50	163.40
Per Share	2.14	2.26

Johnson & Johnson

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	888.50	744.80
Profits	80.45	62.12
Per share	1.35	1.06
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,620	2,200
Profits	238.20	190.43
Per share	4.01	3.26

Mobil Oil

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	9,100	8,500
Profits	259.00	239.00
Per Share	2.44	2.26
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.
Profits	259.00	239.00
Per Share	2.44	2.26

Nabisco

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	546.00	508.00
Profits	23.70	22.70
Per Share	0.73	0.71
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,570	1,500
Profits	67.00	73.50
Per Share	2.08	2.29

National Tea

16 weeks Oct. 7	1978	1977
Revenue	285.20	255.50
Profits	1.93	1.74
Per Share	0.20	0.17
40 weeks	1978	1977
Revenue	698.30	635.50
Profits	5.06	4.69
Per Share	0.51	0.47

Pennzoil

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	392.80	298.00
Profits	33.13	27.11
Per Share	0.97	0.78
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,110	929.50
Profits	87.83	89.37
Per Share	2.55	2.59

Procter & Gamble

1st Quar	1977	1978
Revenue	2,280	1,930
Profits	166.90	150.00
Per share	2.02	1.82

Revlon

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	361.70	284.00
Profits	29.50	22.60
Per Share	0.92	0.74
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,020	789.50
Profits	90.40	69.30
Per Share	2.85	2.27

Southland

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	848.20	694.10
Profits	19.30	16.06
Per Share	0.93	0.83
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,270	1,880
Profits	45.13	37.39
Per Share	2.30	1.93

Standard Oil of California

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	6,000	5,600
Profits	264.00	236.00
Per Share	1.54	1.39
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	17,800	16,500
Profits	748.00	734.00
Per Share	4.38	4.31

Sun

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,900	1,570
Profits	97.10	94.90
Per Share	1.82	1.86
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	5,480	4,680
Profits	270.90	269.10
Per Share	5.06	5.51

Union Oil of California

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	1,640	1,490
Profits	92.60	95.50
Per share	2.10	2.10
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	4,710	4,520
Profits	258.50	253.20
Per share	5.83	5.59

United States Gypsum

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	363.10	319.40
Profits	30.24	19.67
Per Share	1.77	1.13
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,030	858.70
Profits	82.92	39.06
Per Share	4.84	2.21

Uslife

3rd Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	159.20	136.80
Profits	20.03	17.26
Per Share	0.89	0.77
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	453.70	390.60
Profits	53.77	45.95
Per Share	2.39	2.05

Other Report

Canada

Dominion Bridge

6/31.80	1978	1977
Revenue	396.00	25.20
Profits	22.50	
Per Share	2.37	2.12

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld. %	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12¾	6½	FldFin	.40	4.5	3	92	9	8⅞	8⅞	
35½	29½	FldUnl	2.60	8.0	5	x3	32¾	32½	32½	−¼
31¾	23¾	Fldcst	1.40a	5.3	8	34	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
18⅝	7½	Flmwy	.20b	1.6	7	126	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+⅛
22⅝	9	FlnCoA	.50	2.6	6	55	19⅝	18½	19¼	+1
18⅝	13⅞	FlnSBar	.60	4.3	4	67	14⅛	d13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
38½	23⅛	FlnlFed	1.20	4.6	4	401	26⅛	26	26	−⅛
17¼	11⅝	Firestn	1.10	8.6	18	914	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅜
20⅝	13⅝	FtChrt	.80	4.8	8	511	16¼	16⅛	16½	−⅜
25⅞	16⅛	FstChic	1.10	5.1	7	214	22	21⅝	21⅝	−⅜
36⅝	35¾	FtInBn	1.30	3.7	9	14	34	d35½	35½	−⅜
16½	8⅝	FstMiss	.40	4.3	154	333	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−½
32¾	23½	FstNBo	2	7.0	6	109	28⅝	28½	28¾	
25½	22⅝	FlNtBn	2	8.5	7	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
17⅝	14⅝	FstPa	1.32	8.9	7	296	15	14¾	14¾	−⅜
3⅝	1⅞	FstPa	wi			129	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
3⅝	1¼	FtPaMtg				30	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	11	FtUnRt	1.08	9.4	18	28	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.47	6.7	3	136	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
29¾	22¼	FtWisc	1.76	6.2	7	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
36	24	FtschM	1.30	4.5	8	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅜
12¾	7⅛	FtshFds	.60	6.2	9	42	10	9⅝	9⅝	
20	12⅝	FtshrSci	.36	2.3	7	142	15¾	15¼	15⅜	−⅛
16¾	18	FleetEnl	.52	4.3	7	137	12¼	11¾	12	−⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.8	8	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25¼	16¾	FlexIV	.80	4.3	5	168	19	17¾	18⅝	+⅜
39⅝	17⅝	Flntkt	1.40	4.9	5	73	28⅞	28⅛	28½	−⅛
5⅞	4⅝	FloEcst				11	13	42	41¾	42 +⅛
30¼	23⅛	FloGas	1.44	5.8	6	120	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅜
29⅝	23⅝	FloPL	2.08	7.7	6	251	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	
33¾	28⅝	FloPow	2.48	8.1	7	128	30⅞	30¼	30½	+⅛
31⅝	17⅛	FloSil	1.40	5.3	6	10	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅜
43½	30⅝	Fluor	1.20	3.3	8	722	37¼	36⅝	36¾	−¼
23¾	18	FootoC	1.40	7.8	7	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
51⅝	40	FordM	3.60	8.4	3	x705	43⅛	42½	42¾	+⅛
23½	16¼	FormMk	1.24	6.4	5	114	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
37⅝	26⅝	FMK pf	1.50	5.7		3	31⅛	31⅛	31½	−⅛
15⅝	13⅝	FtDear	1.24	9.3		11	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
42⅝	27¼	FtHowP	.96	3.4	11	78	40¼	40	40⅛	+1⅛
40¼	24⅛	FosWh	1a	2.1	8	233	32¾	32¼	32⅝	−⅜
19¼	8	Fotomat	.50	4.1	11	312	12½	11	12⅛	+⅜
44¾	30½	FourPha			12	430	31½	d30	30⅝	+⅛
40⅛	27⅝	Foxboro	1.10	3.3	9	18	33¾	33¾	33¾	−¼
11¾	7¼	FrankM	.30	3.6	11	180	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29¼	17⅝	FrpMin	1.40	4.3	16	927	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
20	8⅛	Frigitm	.22	1.4	12	70	16	15½	15⅝	+⅛
34⅛	24	Fruehf	2.20	6.9	8	136	31⅝	30⅛	31¾	+1½
14	7⅝	Fuqua	.40	3.9	6	387	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	−½
15½	12½	Fuqua	pf1.25	9.0		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9¼	GAF	.65	6.0		162	11⅝	11	11⅝	+¼
19⅞	15	GAF pf	1.20	7.7		23	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+⅛
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	6.5	25	59	27⅞	27¾	27¾	−⅛
22½	7⅛	GCA	.15	.9	12	182	16⅛	16	16½	−⅛
14	4⅛	GDV			5	110	9⅝	8	8¾	+⅛
7⅝	5¼	GF Eqs			79		5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
4	1¾	GMR Pr			40		2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¾	5½	Gable		10	19		5⅝	5½	5½	−⅛
38½	22	GamSk	1.40	4.7	10	72	30½	30	30	−1
50⅝	24¼	Gannett	1.40	3.4	14	23	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
17½	8½	GapStr	.20	3.4	5	122	8⅝ d	8¼	8⅝	+⅜
25⅛	14½	GardDn	1	5.3	9	278	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
29⅛	13⅝	Garflsk	1.14	5.0	8	18	23	22¼	22⅝	+¼
15⅛	12¾	GasSvc	1.28	9.1	7	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
9⅝	7½	Gatewy	.60	7.5	4	7	8	7⅝	8	+¼
40	28½	GearHtO	.24		8	17	85	31	30⅛	30¼	−¼
34⅝	19	Geico	.70		2.4	18	142	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	−⅜
24⅝	16¾	GemCo				9	21½	21½	21½	−⅛
16⅝	14½	GemIn	1.20a		7.8	8	15½	15¼	15⅜	−½
11¾	8⅝	GAInv	.92e		9.8	32	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅛
42½	27⅛	GnAmO	.60		1.7	21	61	35¾	34⅝	35⅛	+½
18	11	GnBcsh	.80		5.1	8	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20¾	11½	GnCable	1.10		4.8	9	140	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
24⅝	23⅝	GnCbl	pr1.94		8.2		12	23⅝	23¾	23¾	−⅛
45¾	35¾	gCnnsu	1.12		3.1	9	17	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅜
93½	37	GenDyn					447	72⅝	70¾	70¾	−2⅛
57¾	43⅝	GenEl	2.40	5.3	9	1635	45⅝	48	48⅝	+⅛
35¼	26½	GenFds	1.44	5.1	9	487	32¾	31⅝	32¾	
29¼	21½	GnGth	1.50a	6.1	17	25	24¼	24⅛	24¾	+⅛
12	8⅛	GnHost	.60	6.2	5	7	9¾	9⅛	9¾	
41⅝	17¼	GnInst	.60	2.2	8	563	28¾	26⅛	27⅛	+⅜
21½	11¼	GenMed	.44	2.9	14	90	15⅛	15	15	−½
34½	26⅝	GnMills	1.16	4.0	18	150	29	28⅝	28⅝	+½
70⅝	57⅛	GMot	6.75e	11.	5	2822	63⅝	62	63	+⅜
53½	47½	GMot	pf3.75	7.7		7	48½	48	48½	+1
71½	64⅝	GMot	pf 5	7.7		8	65	64⅝	64⅝	+½
16⅛	8⅝	GnPort	.80	3.1	6	112	13	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
21⅝	17⅝	GPU	1.80	10.	8	240	18	d17¼	17¼	−⅛
9½	6	GnRefr				12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅜
32¾	23½	GnSteel	1	3.9	9	485	27⅛	25¾	25⅞	−1½
8⅝	5⅝	GaSteel	.25r	3.1	7	15	8⅛	8	8½	
32	28⅛	GTE	2.48	8.5	7	696	29½	29⅛	29¼	
29½	26⅛	GTE pf	2.48	9.1		8	27¼	27¼	27¼	
15⅝	13	GTFI	pf1.25	9.1		z100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
100⅝	89	GTFI	pf8.16	8.5		z5008	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	−⅜
31⅝	22⅛	GTire	1.30	5.4	5	151	24⅝	24	24	−⅝
8⅛	3½	Genesco			11	169	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
32¾	22⅝	Genstr	1.48	5.1	6	8	28⅝	28½	28⅝	−⅛
41⅛	29⅝	GenuPt	1.18	3.0	14	54	37¼	36⅝	36¾	+⅛
22½	23½	GaPac		3.6	18	286	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
28⅛	25	GoPw	pf2.52	9.7		15	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
29⅝	26¼	GoPw	pf2.75	10.		22	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¼
86⅝	76	GoPw	pf7.80	9.7		z100	80¼	80¼	80¼	+⅛
31⅝	20	Geosrc	.51n	1.9	9	60	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
34¾	25⅝	GerbPd	1.50	4.2	10	32	36⅛	35⅝	31½	
44⅝	33⅛	Getty	1.20	3.2	11	347	38⅝	37	38	−⅛
18½	10	Getty	pf1.20	6.6		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
18⅝	7½	GiantPC	.40	7.1	34	17	8½	8⅝	8½	−½
29⅝	5¼	GlbrFn	.90	5.1	8	284	18	17⅝	17½	−⅜
22⅝	9⅛	GldLew	.70	4.1	4	369	18¼	16½	17	+⅛
23⅝	14	GlffdHill	1	5.3	4	21	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
33	23¼	Gillette	1.60	6.3	9	527	26⅝	25⅝	26	−⅛
12¼	7⅛	Glnsinc			8	62	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
23⅛	10½	GlassW	.60	3.5	8	79	17¼	16⅝	17½	+¼
20	7⅝	GlobMor				132	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
29	15	GldWFn	.90	3.9	4	47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅜
33⅝	18⅛	Goodrx	1.30	7.0	6	2339	19⅝	18⅝	19	+⅛
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	7.0	6	106	20	19⅝	20	+⅛
24¼	23¾	Gould	1.60	8.5	7	212	29½	29⅝	29⅝	−⅜
12	4⅞	JohnEF			7		28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+½
34⅛	23⅛	JohnCn	1	3.8	9	193	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	
39¼	27¼	JohnC pf	2	5.4		13	37½	37¼	37¼	−⅛
16¼	10⅝	JonLsn	.40	4.7	7	169	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
37½	27⅛	Jorgen	1.30	4.2	5	20	32½	31¼	31¼	−1
23⅝	18⅝	Jostens	.84	4.1	10	26	20¼	20	20¼	+½
38½	29⅝	JoyMfg	1.64	5.3	11	39	31⅝	31	31	−1
		— K—K—K —								
87	45	KLM	1.25r	1.8	4	26	76	75½	75⅝	−⅜
31¼	23	K mart	.72	2.9	10	775	25¼	25⅛	25¼	−⅛
40⅝	27⅝	KaisrAl	1.60	4.4	5	179	37⅝	35⅞	36¾	+⅛
17	6¾	Kal Sf	pf4.75	6.7		3	70½	70½	70½	−1½
29⅝	12⅝	KalCp	1.20	5.3	3	186	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−½
23⅝	15⅝	KalC pf	1.37	7.2		17	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
31	28⅝	KaisrS1	1.50	6.9		51	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	−½
9⅝	6¾	KameWil	.20	3.8	184	22	7½	7¼	7⅝	
19½	13⅛	Kaneb	.70	4.5	9	213	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+¼
30½	25⅝	KCtyPL	2.56	9.5	9	40	26½	26	26⅛	
26	23	KCPL	pf2.20	8.8		19	25	25	25	
27⅝	24¼	KCPL	pf2.33	9.2		3	25¼	25¼	25¼	−¼
25½	19⅝	KCSoln	.90	4.3	6	27	21⅛	21	21	−1
12½	10⅝	KCSou	pf 1	8.9		z80	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+½
21⅝	18	KanGE	1.80	9.5	7	35	18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅛
26½	19⅝	KanNb	1.48a	7.7	7	17	19½	d19¼	19¼	−⅛
22⅝	19⅝	KanPL	1.84	8.9	8	55	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
27¼	23⅝	KcPL	pf2.23	9.3		8	24	24	24	−½
11	5¼	Katylnd			3	45	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
28⅛	17½	Katy pf	1.46	6.8		15	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+⅜
10⅝	5⅛	KaufBr	.20	2.7	7	273	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅜
17⅝	10	Kauf pf	1.50	10.		1	15	15	15	
19¼	9⅛	Keane	.40	3.8	8	106	13⅝	12½	13½	+⅜
14⅝	8⅛	Keller	.30b	3.2	6	x49	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅜
25	20	Kellogg	1.20	5.9	11	144	20⅝	20	20¼	−¼
23⅛	14⅝	Kellwd	1.12	7.3	4	63	15⅝	18	15⅝	+⅜
29	18⅝	Kemrt	.60a	2.3		1284	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	+¼
24⅛	19⅝	KyUtil	1.96	9.9	15	57	20	19⅝	19⅝	
17⅝	10⅛	KerrGis	.40	3.0	6	33	13⅝	13½	13½	−⅜
53½	39⅝	KerrM	1.25	3.8	11	554	42⅝	41⅛	41½	−½
16½	18	KeysCon			23	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
25⅝	20¼	Keyslnl	.48	3.4	13	78	26	d19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
38⅝	23⅝	KiddeW	1.40	4.6	8	122	30⅝	30	30⅛	
52	45¼	Kidde pr	8.4	8.5		1	47	47	47	−1
30¼	22⅝	Kidde pr	1.44	6.5		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
30¼	23⅝	KimbCl	1.60	5.8	7	56	45½	44⅝	45	−⅛
18	11	KingDSt	.80	5.7	6	23	14⅛	13⅝	14½	+½
26⅛	17⅛	Kirsch	1.25	6.3	8	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−½
29⅝	26⅝	KnightRd	.60	2.3	12	45	26⅛ d26		26	+⅜
25⅝	16⅝	Koehrin	1	8.5	8	17	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+⅛
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr	.50	2.1	10	22	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅜
24⅝	19⅝	Kopers	1.10	5.4	7	248	20⅝	20¼	20½	−⅛
54	45	Kopprpf	.4	8.5		z60	47	47	47	
12⅝	5⅝	Koracp	.34	3.4	3	29	9½	9⅛	9½	
49⅝	41⅝	Kraft	2.60	8.5	7	69	46½	45⅝	46¼	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kroehlr				18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
13⅝	9⅝	Kroger	2	6.0	6	229	33⅝	33	33¼	−⅛
19⅝	14	Kuhlm	.70a	4.4	6	14	15⅝	16	16	+½
29⅛	17⅛	Kysor	1a	4.3	5	13	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+⅛
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	6⅛	LFE	.10r	1.2	8	34	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
19	15¼	LITCO	.92	6.1	7	3	15⅝	d15	15⅛	−½
12½	5⅝	LTV			641		9⅝	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
19	8¼	LTVA	.32f	2.3	21	13⅝	13	13	13¾	+⅛
54	42	LTVCp	pf 5	10.		1	49½	49½	49½	+½
22	18⅝	LacGas	1.70	9.3	5	23	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−½
31⅝	17	LamSc	1.30	8.5	8	53	23⅝	22⅛	23¼	+1
23⅛	11⅝	LambBry	.90	5.8	8	330	18	15⅛	16⅛	+1¼
25⅝	17⅝	Lamier	.42e	1.6	12	87	28⅛	26⅛	27	−1
12¼	8	LawrCh	.48	5.0	13	195	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24	13	LearSe	.80	4.5	8	179	17⅝	17½	17¾	+⅛
59	35⅝	Lear$	pf2.25	5.1		6	44	44	44	
39⅝	22⅝	LeaEnt	.84	2.7	18	17	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
25	16⅛	Leasona	1	5.2	6	11	19½	19¼	19¼	−⅛
3¼	2⅛	LehValy			113		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅝	20½	LVln	pf 1.50	7.1		1	21	21	21	+½
11⅝	9	Lehman	.29e	7.9		142	10	9⅞	10	
14¼	6½	Lennar	.40	4.3	4	33	9⅝	9	9⅝	+½
32¾	22¼	Lenox	1.12	4.3	8	19	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	−⅜
10⅝	6⅛	LesFay	.48	8.5	7	22	8½	8½	8½	+⅜
18⅛	10¼	LevPdC				20	15¼	14⅝	15	−½
38⅝	26⅝	LevlStr	1.60	4.7	5	265	33	34⅛	34⅛	−⅜
27⅞	18⅝	LevitzF	.50	2.4	6	117	21	20¼	20⅝	
29½	25¼	LOF	.20	7.8	5	77	26	25½	25½	−⅛
64	56¼	LOF	pf 4.75	8.3		1	57½	57½	57½	−⅛
34⅛	20⅝	LibrtyCp	.88	2.9	7	35	30	29⅝	30	+⅜
5⅝	2⅞	LibrtyLn			4	74	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
13¼	9⅝	LibtL	pf1.25	10.		5	12¼	12	12	−½
37⅝	26	Liggett	2.50	8.0	5	70	31¾	31	31⅛	−½
54	33⅝	LillyEli	1.80	1.8	12	426	44	43½	43½	−⅜
43	33⅛	LincNt	2.40	6.6	6	76	37⅝	36	36½	−1
19⅝	14¼	LincPl	1.76	10.		9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅝	3⅛	Lionel	.12	2.0	15	128	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
28½	11⅝	Litton	.58f	2.5		1188	23⅝	22½	22	−⅜
48⅝	16	Litt plc	pf		1		34	34	34	+⅛
21½	19¼	Litton	pf 3	9.0		14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	Lockhd			5	1879	18⅝	17½	17½	−1¼
34⅝	18	Loctite	.32	1.2	12	371	26	25⅝	25⅝	
55¼	31⅝	Loews	1.20	2.9	4	164	41⅝	40½	40⅝	−⅛
15½	9¼	LomFn	.00	6.9	8	95	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
21⅝	17½	LomM	1.78e	10.1	8	35	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
27⅛	17	LnStar	1.20	5.2	6	150	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	−⅜
19⅝	17¼	LILCo	1.70	9.5	7	123	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
⅛	5-64	LILCo	rt		886		3-32	1-64	5-64	−1-64
27¼	24½	LIL	pfP2.43	9.4		9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20	25	LIL	pfO2.47	9.3		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
34	21¾	LongDr	.64	2.3	14	45	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	−½
39¼	15⅝	LoralCo	.80	2.5	11	117	31¾	30¼	31⅝	+1
25⅝	20	LaLand	1.20	5.4	9	293	22½	21⅝	22⅛	
24⅛	11⅛	LaPac	.60b	3.1	7	399	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
26	21⅛	LouvGs	2	9.1	9	70	22¼	21⅝	22	+¼
19⅝	9⅝	Lowenst	.10e		6	9	15⅝	18½	15⅝	+⅛
48¼	32⅛	Lubrzl	1.44	3.3	12	53	43⅝	42¾	43½	−¼
18⅛	13	LuckyS	.84b	5.3	10	62	15⅝	15½	15¾	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Ludlow	.50	5.1	82	54	10	9⅝	9⅝	
19	15½	Lukens	.96	6.2	6	33	15½	d15⅛	15⅝	−⅛
12¾	5¼	Lykes			132	18½	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
29⅝	14⅝	Lyke	pf 2.50	9.4		32	26¼	26⅛	26½	+½
16⅛	6⅝	LynCSys	.40	2.8	14	44	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
		— M—M—M —								
40	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.4	14	95	29⅝	28½	29	
25¾	11	M&PXL	.40b	2.1	6	114	19¼	18½	19⅛	−⅜
43¼	40½	MCA n	1.20	3.0	8	270	40⅛	d39⅝	39⅝	−⅝
12⅝	7⅝	MEI	.20	3.1	7	138	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
29⅝	12⅝	MGIC	.72	3.3	8	348	22⅛	21½	21⅝	−⅛
21⅝	9¾	MacAF	.80b	5.2	29	42	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
14	7⅝	MacDn	.40	3.6	7	40	11⅝	11	11¼	−⅜
15	7¼	Macke	.48	4.8	7	55	18½	18⅛	18½	+½
13⅛	8⅝	Macmill	.44	4.4	7	187	18¼	10	10	−⅜
45⅝	35	Macy	1.65	4.5	6	191	37½	36⅝	36⅝	−1
15⅝	11⅝	MdsFd	.95e	7.5		94	13½	13¼	13⅛	
14⅞	8	MagicCf	.50	4.5	6	208	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	−¼
42½	28¼	Mallry	1.40	4.5	13	6	31⅝	31¼	31¼	−¼
32¾	22	MalonH	.96	3.2	11	41	30¼	30	30	−⅜
13⅝	7	MarkIn	.20b	2.0	4	22	10	9⅝	9⅝	
40½	28½	MrHon	2.08	5.8	7	294	35⅝	35	35⅝	−⅜
40	38⅝	MAPCO	1.30	4.1	10	47	32	31½	31½	−⅜
30⅝	13⅝	MaratM	.00	2.8	8	145	21½	20⅝	21½	−⅛
55¾	39⅝	MaratO	2.20	4.5	7	186	51⅝	50⅝	51¼	−⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Maremt	.50	3.7	7	173	22⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
17⅝	11½	MarMid	.80	4.9	9	90	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	−⅛
17⅝	11⅝	MarIonL	.44	4.7	10	55	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
31½	12⅝	MarkCH	.36	2.7	10	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅜
23¼	15⅝	Mark	pf1.20	7.5		15	16	d15⅝	14	
38⅝	22⅛	Marley	1	2.8	8	38	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−1⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Marriot	.12	1.0	10	567	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	−½
68⅝	51½	MrshM	2.80	4.8	12	113	58¼	57⅝	57¾	−⅜
35¼	18	MrshF	1.24	6.7	11	303	19	18⅛	18½	
34⅝	22½	MartM	1.70	5.8	6	374	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	−⅛
14	10⅛	MaryK	.48	4.5	9

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.	Close
90	78	PSEG pf7.48	8.8		z2500	84½	84½	84½		
109¾	99⅞	PGE pf9.62	9.3		260	104	104	104	—	⅜
10⅝	4¾	Publick			154	7¼	7	7	—	⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Pueblo		5	88	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+	½
7⅜	4	PR Cem		4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+	½
18¼	15¼	PsPL .156	9.3	7	88	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—	¼
48	34	Pullmn 1.60	4.3	0	145	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	—1	½
20⅝	15	Purex 1.16	7.0	0	48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+	⅛
6⅛	2¼	PurlnFo		6	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	—	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Purolnr 1.24	4.7	14	35	26¼	25½	26¼	+	⅛
27⅝	20⅛	QuakO 1.20	4.9	7	119	24½	24¼	24⅜	—	½
19⅛	13½	QuakStO .60	6.3	18	86	14⅛	14	14	—	¼
32	18⅝	Quanex 1.32	4.9	6	14	27	27	27	—	½
12½	4⅝	Questor .20	2.7	16	223	7½	6¾	7⅜	—	⅛
		— R—R—R —								
33⅝	22⅝	RCA 1.40	5.3	0	472	27⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—	⅜
45	40	RCApf 3.50	8.5		z200	41	40	41	+1	
74	59⅝	RCA pf	4	6.2	5	66⅛	65	65	—	¾
17½	11½	RTE .40	5.0	6	52	12⅛	11⅝	12	+	¼
20	9	RLC .50	3.3	5	85	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+	⅜
16¼	12⅝	RoisPur .50	3.8	9	427	13⅛	12⅞	13		
17	3⅛	Ramad .12e	1.2	30	1874	10⅜	9¾	10	—	¼
35¾	15⅝	Ramco 1.04	2.7	0	94	28¼	27½	28¼	+	¼
16¾	5⅛	RanAm .20e	1.5	3	384	13⅞	13⅛	13¾		
58	28⅝	RanA pf 3	6.2		1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—5	
49⅝	27⅝	Raybt 1.60b	3.4	5	20	29⅝	29¼	29⅝		
27⅝	18⅛	Raymndn 1	4.8	5	649	22⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜	
32⅝	28½	Raytha 1.20	2.6	10	788	47	46½	46½	—	⅜
32⅝	18⅝	RaodBat 1	4.2	7	82	24⅛	23½	24	—	⅛
22	15⅛	RllRef 2.04e	13.	7	10	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	—	¼
7⅝	3⅛	Redman		5	114	5⅝	5	5¼		
11⅝	7⅝	ReeceCo .60	7.5	7	18	8⅛	8	8	—	¼
28⅝	21⅝	ReevsB 1.80	6.7	5	26	27⅛	26⅝	27	+	⅛
16⅝	12⅛	ReichCh .24	5.9	7	x58	12⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	+	¼
41	27⅛	ReinEl 1.50	4.8	9	102	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—	¼
114	77½	ReiEl pf 3	3.1		2	98	96½	96½	—1½	
37	20	RelnGp 1.60	4.8	4	678	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+	⅜
56	34⅛	RelG pf 2.20	4.4		101	50	49¾	50	+	⅛
27⅝	24⅝	RelG pf 2.60	9.8		17	26⅝	26½	26½		
28⅝	26¼	Relin pf2.68	10.		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—	⅛
23½	7	RepCp .20e	1.2	4	42	16⅛	16¼	16¼		
30	20⅝	ResPnS 1.50	6.2	5	18	24⅝	24	24⅝	+	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	RepSil 1.60	6.4	5	114	25½	25	25⅛		
25⅝	24	RepTex 1	4.1	7	20	24⅛	24	24⅛	—	⅜
16⅝	11⅛	ResvOil .24	2.1	11	204	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	RsOil pf1.75	8.3		35	21	d20½	21	—	⅛
31½	17	RevcoD .64	2.4	12	277	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Revere		5	72	14⅝	13⅞	13⅝	—	½
37	27⅝	Revlon 1.30	2.6	14	289	50¼	49¼	49¼	—	½
20⅝	11¼	Rexham .60	3.0	7	70	16	15⅝	16		
21⅝	15¼	Rexnrd .88	5.2	6	146	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+	⅛
65⅝	52¼	Reynin 3.80	6.4	7	370	59⅝	58¼	59⅛	+	½
76⅝	56½	Reynin pf2.25	3.4		0	66	64⅝	66	+1	
36⅝	24½	ReyMtl 1.50	4.3	7	694	36½	35	35¼	—	½
84	61⅛	ReyM pf4.50	5.9		159	76½	75¼	75¼	+	⅜
25¼	13½	RichCo 1.10	5.7	6	4	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	—	⅛
21	19⅝	RchMer 1.06	4.8	9	760	22¼	21⅞	22	—	½
22⅝	17	RiegelT 1.50	8.2	5	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+	½
35⅝	25⅝	RioGran .90	3.3	6	33	27	26½	27	+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.2		134	15⅝	15¼	15¼		
26	16¼	RiteAid .42	2.0	9	94	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	—	¼
29½	18⅝	Robshw 1.20	5.6	0	359	21⅝	21	21¼		
35	24¼	Robtsn 1.70	5.9	0	7	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Robins .32	3.3	0	168	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
21½	17⅛	RochG 1.44	8.4	7	73	17¼	17⅛	17⅛		
20⅛	15	RochTl 1.44	8.2	7	91	17½	16¾	17½	+	½
15¼	10⅝	Rockowr 1	8.8	5	53	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	—	⅛
38	27⅝	Rockwl 2.20	6.4	7	69	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	—	¼
40⅛	28	RohmH 1.52	4.4	9	430	35⅛	34¾	34¾	—	¼
19⅝	5⅝	RohrInd		6	162	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—	⅜
21	14⅝	Rollins .60	2.4	9	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+	⅛
51	25½	Rolm		29	263	41¼	38⅛	39⅜	+	⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Ronson			82	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Roper 1.40	6.5	5	11	25	24¾	24¾	—	⅜
21½	12½	Rorer .66	4.2	14	595	17¼	15⅝	15⅝	—	⅜
25¼	17⅝	Rosario .50a	2.4	13	145	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+	⅜
27⅝	13⅛	Rowan .88		5	10	414	10	17	—	½
20⅝	15⅛	RC Cos 1.04	4.7	0	44	15⅝	15½	15½	—	⅛
65½	54⅛	RoyIO 4.85e	7.6	6	180	63⅝	63⅛	63¾	+	½
34¼	22	Rubbrm .76	2.7	12	66	28	28	28	—	½
14⅛	10⅝	RussTog .88	8.3	5	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
23¼	14⅝	RyanH .80	4.8	7	97	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—	¼
30⅝	13⅝	RyderS .60	2.5	7	166	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	—	⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10⅝	3¾	SCA .35f	4.7	13	271	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	—	⅜
23½	15⅛	SCM 1.10	5.0	5	79	19⅝	18½	19	—	⅛
23⅝	6	SPSTec .50	3.1	24	97	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+	½
33⅛	22⅛	Sabine .56	2.0	15	9	27¾	27⅛	27⅜		
13	5⅛	Safeclin .24	2.6	18	765	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	—	⅜
46	35⅝	Safeway 2.60	6.3	0	188	41⅝	41⅛	41½	—	⅜
16¼	10⅝	SagaCp .44	3.7	6	55	12	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
35⅝	22⅛	SJaMn 1.30	4.9	10	144	26½	25⅝	26½	+	⅛
14	12¾	StJoLP 1.26	9.6	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—	¼
43⅝	35⅝	StLSrF 2.50	6.7	5	54	37½	36⅝	37½	+	⅜
12½	10⅝	SPaul 1.02e	9.3		x27	11	10⅞	11	+	⅛
35¼	25½	StReP 1.72	5.5	8	43	31⅝	31	31¼	+	½
8⅝	6⅛	Salant .40	5.8	4	69	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
26⅝	14¼	Sambos .60	4.2	8	1099	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	SDiaGE 1.44	9.5	6	147	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+	¼
15¼	0¼	SJuanR .99t	8.6	21	26	11⅞	11½	11½	—	⅜
23¼	13½	Sanders .10e	.6	5	262	14⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—	⅜
40¼	32½	SFeind 2.20	6.7	6	232	33½	32⅝	32¾	—	¼
10⅝	8⅝	SFein pf .50	5.6		5	9	8⅝	9	+	⅛
40½	22⅝	SFeint .60	1.8	14	971	34½	33¼	33½	—	½
19⅝	13⅛	SgtWel .72	4.7	7	26	15⅝	15	15⅛	—	⅛
7½	3⅝	SoulRE			17	5⅝	5¼	5¼		
7⅝	3	SovAStp		20	74	6	5⅝	5¾		
15	5⅝	SovOnO .32	3.3	0	88	9⅝	9	9¼	+	¼
13⅝	11	SovEIP 1	8.8	4	7	11½	11⅛	11⅛		
15⅝	14⅛	SovE A 1.34	9.4		5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—	¼
13⅝	12	SovE pf1.28	10.		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛		
24¼	12⅝	Sovin .50	3.5	4	266	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+	½
8⅝	4¼	Saxon		9	333	6¼	6¼	6⅛	—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Schaefer			25	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+	⅛
38	26¼	SchrPin 1.24	4.3	8	579	29½	28⅝	29		
16⅝	10⅝	Schlitz .40	3.6	62	308	11⅝	11	11⅛	—	½
94¼	62½	Schlmb 1.40	1.6	16	603	86¼	84⅝	84⅝	—1½	
7⅛	4	ScotLad .36r	8.7		88	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—	¼
36½	23	ScotPet 1.60	5.7	7	122	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—	⅜
21¼	17½	ScottF .64	3.6	0	332	18⅛	17⅝	18		
19¼	12⅝	ScottP .84	5.4	9	1782	17⅝	15½	15½	—	⅜
34¼	12	Scottys .36	3.2	5	89	16⅝	15¾	16⅝		
12⅛	11⅛	Scottys wi		3	11	11⅛	d11	11⅛	—	⅜
24⅝	18⅝	Scovill 1.40	6.8	6	35	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	Scudder		15	14	8	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .81e	9.0		4	9⅛	9	9		
15¼	12¼	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		26	13⅛	13	13	—	½
36⅝	18⅝	SeaCont .42	2.0	5	501	22⅝	20⅝	21¼	+	½
35⅞	28	SeaCL 2.20	7.7	5	166	28⅝	28⅛	28½		
15½	3¼	SeaBWA .30	2.4	5	85	12⅝	12½	12⅝		
31½	24⅛	Seafst .96	3.7	7	45	26	25⅝	26		
29	19⅛	Seagrm .92	3.6	10	191	25⅝	25	25⅝	+	¼
17½	9⅛	Seagrv .27e	1.0	0	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝		
29¼	14⅝	SealPw 1.10	4.6	5	50	24	23½	24	+	⅜
16⅝	11	SearleG .52	4.4		763	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
31⅝	21⅝	Sears 1.12a	5.1	0	2883	22⅛	d21⅛	21⅞	+	⅛
16¼	0	Seafrain		14	198	11	10⅞	10⅞	—	½
48⅝	28⅛	Sedco .52	1.5	0	115	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—	⅜
16⅝	13⅛	SelsLt 1.20b	9.1	6	x13	13⅛	d13	13⅛	—	¼
11⅝	6	SvCoInl .36	4.3	5	52	1.5⅝	d1.5⅛	1.5⅝	+	⅜
15⅝	8⅛	Shaksor .48	4.6	6	38	10⅝	10	10⅝	+	½
29¼	15⅛	Shaklee .60	4.3	5	52	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅝	+	⅜
34½	15⅛	Shapell .15	.6	3	200	25¼	24⅝	25¼	—	⅛
17½	5	ShearH .40	3.9	3	283	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—	⅜
37⅝	28¼	ShellOil 1.60	5.4	6	171	33⅝	33	33⅛	—	⅛
44¼	37⅝	ShellT 1.32e	2.9	8	1	46	46	46	+	⅜
16⅝	10⅝	ShelGlo .70	6.6	4	63	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+	½
21¼	17⅝	ShelG pf1.35	7.0		5	17¼	17¼	17¼	—	⅛
34⅝	19¼	Shrwin			222	21⅛	20½	20⅞	—	⅜
61⅝	49	Shrw pf 4.40	8.1		z50	54	54	54	+1	
14⅝	13	SierPac 1.22	9.2	5	72	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—	⅛
60	26⅝	Signal 1.36	2.8	6	971	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	—	⅜
38⅝	30⅝	Signode 1.48	4.3	0	44	35	34⅝	34⅝	—	⅜
21½	8⅝	SimPrec .24	1.6	12	140	15¼	14⅝	15	+	½
15⅝	11⅝	Simm .56t		26	25	18⅝	15⅝	18⅝		
14⅝	10	SimpPol .56	5.6	10	741	10¼	10	10	—	½
24⅝	15⅝	Singer .80	5.0	4	217	16⅝	16	16⅛	—	¼
40⅝	33½	Singr pf3.50	10.		4	35	34⅝	34¼		
39⅝	20¼	Skipps .70	2.7	9	147	25½	24¼	25½	+	½
18⅝	11⅝	Skil Co .40e	2.2	6	5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+	⅜
17⅛	12⅛	Skyline .40	2.9	9	231	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—	⅜
24⅝	13¼	SmithA 1.40	6.7	4	x26	21¼	20¼	20⅝	+	½
50½	27⅝	SmithInt .92	2.1	9	271	44¼	43⅝	44		
102½	41⅝	Smkln 1.80	2.1	10	495	88	86	87	—	½
22	16⅝	SmithTr .88	3.8	6	10	21	21	21		
26¼	16⅝	Smucker 1	5.1	5	7	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+	⅛
44⅝	27¼	SnapOn 1.08	2.9	12	31	37¼	36¾	37		
8⅝	6⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.3	13	345	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+	⅛
55	39¼	SouJn 4.10e	7.7	6	9	54½	53½	53½	—	½
6⅛	2⅛	SoAlTr		15	34	3¼	3¼	3¼		
19⅝	16⅛	SCrEG 1.62	9.5	7	100	17	16¾	17	—	⅛
20¼	17⅝	SoJerIn 1.68	9.0	0	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—	⅜
45⅝	15⅛	Soutdwn .60	1.7	21	10	36	35¼	35¾	—	¼
15⅝	9⅝	SoetBk .60	4.5	7	108	13⅝	13⅛	13¼		
9¼	7	SoetPS 1.37t	16.	0	68	8½	8⅝	8⅝	—	⅛
27¼	22⅝	SoCalE 2.24	8.9	0	128	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—	⅛
17⅝	15	SouthCo 1.54	10.1	0	725	15¼	15	15⅛		
20⅝	17⅝	SoInGE 1.40	7.7	6	16	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+	¼
38⅝	27⅝	SoNRes 1.25	3.9	6	132	32⅝	32	32¼		
39½	34½	SNETel 3.20	8.5	7	7	38	37¾	37¾		
35¼	28	SouPac 2.40	8.3	9	167	29	28⅝	28⅝	+	½
57¼	44⅛	SouRy 2.88	5.7	6	53	50½	50	50¼		
6¼	5¾	SouRy pf.50	8.5		10	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+	⅛
26⅝	20	SoUnCo 1.68	8.4	6	74	20¼	20	20	—	⅜
34¾	22⅛	SoutInd .72b	2.5	11	69	29½	28⅝	29	—	¼
52⅝	37¾	SouRoyl 1	2.2	12	95	46¼	45	45¾	+	⅜
30½	19⅝	SwfAir .28	1.2	5	50	23	21⅝	22⅝	+	⅜
29⅝	23¼	SwfBsh 1.10	4.1	0	220	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—	⅜
17	6⅝	SwstFor .30	2.2	4	142	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+	½
32½	19	SwlFl pf1.50	6.0		10	25½	24⅝	25½	—	⅜
15⅝	13⅛	SwlPS 1.20	8.5	9	51	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+	⅜
17⅝	13⅝	SpartF		7	55	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—	⅜
15⅛	8⅝	Spartan .60	4.8	13	3	12½	12½	12½	+	½
26⅝	10½	SpectPn		16	61	21⅛	19⅞	20½	+	¼
23½	15	SperryH 1	5.7	7	01	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—	⅛
39⅝	36	SperyH pf 3	8.3		2	36⅝	36¼	36¼		
49⅝	29⅝	SorryR 1.32	3.1	7	798	42⅝	41⅞	42⅛	—	½
20⅝	12	SpringsM 1.05	6.1	9	63	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	—	½
27	22⅝	SquarD 1.40	6.0	9	205	23½	23⅛	23¼		
37⅝	23⅝	Squibb 1.02	2.6	11	1099	28⅝	27⅝	28½	—	¼
23¼	16⅝	Staley 1	5.5	13	35	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+	½
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.7	9	100	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+	½
35	26	StBPnt .36	1.9	13	264	28⅝	28	28⅝	—	½
20½	10½	StdNatA .54	3.3	5	25	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+	½
48⅝	34¼	StOilCl 2.60	5.8	0	649	45⅝	44½	44⅝	—	⅜
55⅝	43⅝	StOInd 2.80	5.5	7	536	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	—	¼
40½	28⅞	StOilOh .88	2.6	14	181	35	34	34⅝		
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp .56b	5.1	4	88	10	9⅝	9⅝	—	¼
29⅝	17	Standex 1.20	4.4	7	18	25	27½	27½	—	½
29	25	StanW 1.60	4.2	0	14	25⅝	25½	25½	—	½
29⅝	22¼	StJorel 1.32	5.1	6	12	26	25⅝	26	—	½
5⅝	3⅛	StMarInv		4	27	4½	4⅛	4½	+	⅛
12½	10⅝	StoMSe 1.05	9.7	x29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
49¼	31⅝	StauCh	2.	4.6	8	107	43½	43¼	43⅝	— ½
13	9⅝	Sterchi .56a	5.7	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—	⅜
5	6¼	SterBcp .66	8.4	9	77	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—	⅛
19¼	12⅝	SterDg .77	5.0	18	2337	18⅝	15	15¼	+	½
4⅝	3	SterPre .12b	3.1	9	43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+	½
20	12	Sterndnt .50	3.4	6	75	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝		
18⅝	14	StevenJ 1.20	8.3	5	163	14½	14¼	14⅛		
38⅝	29⅝	StewWr 2.18	6.8	6	31	21	30½	30¼	—	½
28½	17⅝	StokVC 1.32	5.2	8	20	25¼	25¼	25⅝	+	⅜
54¼	44	Stanwhr 2.75r	6.3	7	34	44⅛	d43⅝	43⅝	—	⅛
16¼	10⅛	StonCon .60	4.8	9	10	12⅝	12½	12½	—	¼
20⅝	12½	StopShp 1.10	6.2	6	39	17⅝	17	17⅝	+	⅜
38⅝	17⅝	StorTec		14	3144	27¼	24	25½	—	⅛
35⅝	18⅝	StrwrB 1.30	4.2	5	66	31¼	30⅝	31	—	¼
17¼	13⅝	StridRit 1	7.3	6	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
71⅛	49	StuWor 2	2.4	5	281	58	57	58	—	¼
5	3	Sucrshi .28	6.2	17	25	3½	3¼	3¼	—	½
24⅝	10	SubPrG 1.32	7.0	6	64	18⅝	10¼	18¼	+	⅜
32	17⅝	SunChm .60	2.5	5	11	23¼	23½	23¼	+	¼
27¼	19	SunEl .60	2.6	13	15	23⅝	23	23⅛	—	½
47⅝	35⅝	SunCo 2.80	7.1	6	155	40⅝	38⅝	39½	+	¼
48⅝	36⅝	SunC pf 2.25	5.5		12	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+	¼
24⅝	18	Sunbrm 1.40	7.1	6	96	20	19⅝	19¾	+	⅜
56	31⅝	Sundstr 1.40	3.2	7	35	43⅝	43½	43¾	+	¼
14	11⅛	SunMA .20a	1.6	23	26	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+	¼
20⅛	16⅝	SuprVal .54	3.1	9	480	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—	⅜
330	196	SuprOil 2.80	1.0	26	61	290	281	285½	+1½	
16⅛	7⅞	SupmkG .42	3.2	7	184	13⅝	13¼	13¼	—	⅛
16⅝	5⅛	Supscp .25i			79	9¼	8⅝	8⅝		
11⅝	8¼	SufraM .90e	9.4	11	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+	⅛
29⅝	14⅞	Swank 1.20	5.6	7	296	21⅛	21	21⅛	+	¼
21¼	15⅝	Sybron .96	5.9	7	91	18⅝	16	16⅛	—	¼
40¼	34⅛	Sybra pf2.40	7.0		4	35½	34½	34½	—1½	
16	6¼	Systron .18	.9	9	30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+	¼
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅞	TRE .84	6.1	9	65	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—	⅜
42⅝	27½	TRW 1.80	5.0	7	186	36	35	36		
30⅝	7¾	TWA		3	1018	20⅛	18⅝	18⅞	—	¼
23½	17⅝	TWA pf 2	18.		24	20	19¾	20		
18⅛	16⅝	TWA pf 1.00	11.		139	17⅝	17½	17½	—	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Transm 1	6.3	6	334	16¼	15⅝	15⅝		
23⅝	28⅞	Transnc 2	9.2		x28	21⅞	21½	21¼	+	¼
34	16¼	Transco 1.10	5.4	7	281	20⅛	20¼	20½	—	¼
11¼	7⅛	Transcn .52	5.5	6	27	9¾	9½	9½	—	¼
104⅝	99⅝	TrG pf 10.32	10.		z50	152	102	102		
27⅝	24⅝	TrGP pf2.50	9.8		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—	⅛
18⅛	11¼	TrnsOn .40b	2.5	4	35	15¾	15¼	15¼		
29⅝	21½	Tranwy 1.60	7.1	5	46	22⅝	22¼	22¼		
40⅝	26⅝	Travlrs 1.68	4.9	4	846	34½	33⅝	34		
21	18⅛	TriCon 2.29e	13.		177	18⅝

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅞	11¼	AAR	.38	3.1	0	17	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	4½	AAV	.32	6.9	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	6½	APS	.36	3.9	7	39	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
21½	11⅛	ASPRO	.72	4.2	7	8	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅝
2¾	1¼	ATI				56	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17¾	8¾	AVC	.60b	5.9		4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
34⅞	17	AVX	.32	1.3	10	123	26¾	25	26⅛	+1⅜
7⅝	3⅜	AZL			39	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	AZL pf	.48	9.4		6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AbrdMl	.40b	4.8	4	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3	1¾	AcmePr				22	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17¼	18	AcmeU	.30	2.9	12	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6	2½	Action			94	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
14⅞	6⅛	ActionCo	.24b	2.1	8	41	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	5⅜	AdamR	.12	1.1	10	38	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅜
24⅞	15⅞	AdobeO	.20	1.1	10	37	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	AegisCp			6	169	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
18⅝	10¾	AeroFlo	.30	2.1	5	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
7⅝	1½	Aeronca			12	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
7½	5⅛	AffiCap	.20e	3.2	7	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
8	6¼	AffilHsp	.24	3.6	8	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
23¾	14¾	AffilPub	.64	3.4	8	22	19	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	AfterSix	.28	3.8	2	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
8	3⅛	AlskAir	.20r	3.4	2	51	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	2	AlbaW	.10e	3.2	0	8	2⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
8½	1¼	AllegA wtO				57	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅝	3-16	AllegA wtN				59	⅞	¾	¾	
47½	22⅞	AllgA pf	3	8.7		3	34¾	34½	24½	+ ⅛
8	5¼	AllianT	.36e	5.0	21	20	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
0¼	1½	AlldArt				709	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
9¼	3⅛	Alphaln	.05e	.7	9	15	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Altamil	.32e	3.5	4	19	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	AltecCp				69	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅞	14⅝	AlterFd	.50	3.4	6	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
71⅛	25⅛	Amdhl	.40	.9	18	908	46¼	42¼	43¾	+ ⅞
13⅜	2¾	AmAgro			6	50	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ½
40½	14	AmBrd wt				24	33½	32½	33	+1
11	5¾	ABusPd	.36	4.6	7	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp				22	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
11¾	7	AGarPd	.34	4.0	6	17	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ¼
13⅝	4⅛	AlntPlct				46	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	Alsrael	.09e	3.4	3	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅞	7½	AMzeA	.44	5.3	5	20	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
10⅝	7⅛	AMzeB	.44	5.4	5	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ½
46⅛	29½	AmMfg			7	10	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
14⅛	8½	AMdBld	.40	3.9	13	57	10½	9¾	10¼	+ ¼
24¼	6¼	AMotIn	.20	1.6	5	130	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ½
30½	26	AmPetf	2.20	8.5	10	4	26⅛	d25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
14¾	0	APrecs	.36a	4.4	6	15	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12¾	5½	AScIE	.04e	.6		76	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅜
18¾	12¾	AmSeat	.40	2.7	20	6	15⅛	14¼	14¾	— ¼
15¼	6	AmTec	.40	3.2	6	21	12¾	12¼	12½	
5¼	2⅝	Andrea	.07e	2.0	19	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17¼	4	AngloC	.15e	1.2	8	150	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13¾	5⅝	Anken	.44	4.9	6	20	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Anthon	.40	5.4	4	21	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ½
17½	6¼	ApIDig	.16	1.4	18	3	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
14⅞	4¼	ApldDev			23	234	8⅝	7½	8	+ ¼
20⅞	13⅛	AquitCo	.39	2.4	8	26	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
10⅝	5	Armin	.12	1.3	9	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	ArrowA	.10	1.4	6	13	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
13⅞	6⅝	ArrowE	.20e	2.0	4	30	10⅝	9⅞	10	
14¾	8	Arundel			4	49	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ ⅝
20⅝	7⅝	Asamer	.30	2.1		247	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	
28⅝	12	AshlOC	.20	.7	11	171	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½
1⅞	⅝	AskInSvc				7	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
9¼	5½	Astrex	.18i	1.4	8	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Atalnto	.15e	3.5	4	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1⅛	11-16	Atco Ind				4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3	1⅝	AllsCM	.05e	2.1	69	22	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	AtlasCo wt				18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9¼	4⅝	Audiotr	.12b	1.9	6	41	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	21⅞	Augat	.44	1.8	14	21	24¾	23¾	24	
4⅛	2	AutoTrn				6	2½	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
11¾	4¼	AutBld	.08e	.7	7	114	11⅛	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	AutmRad				2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
40¼	31¼	AutoSw	.80	2.2	12	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
5⅛	3¾	AVEMC	.38	5.0	6	43	6⅛	5½	6	+ ⅜
25	19	Avondl	1.20	5.3	0	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
19¼	10⅝	Aydin			18	45	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
2⅝	⅝	BRT				10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
6⅛	1⅝	BTU			10	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
5¼	3½	Baker	.20e	5.9		23	3¾	d 3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
34	18⅞	Baldor	.20	.8	14	18	25	24⅛	24¾	
20¾	16¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.4		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
4¼	1¼	Bangor wt				239	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
11¾	8⅝	Banistr	.40	4.6	12	58	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
2½	1¼	Barclay				32	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	BarcoCa	.12	4.0	20	67	3¼	3	3	— ¼
11	3½	BarnesE			15	6	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
13	8¼	Barnwl	.20	2.0	38	22	18	9⅝	10	
23⅛	5¾	BarryR	.20b	1.2	10	64	17⅜	17	17⅛	
9⅞	3¼	BarthS	.20e	3.1	9	54	6¾	6¼	6½	
5⅛	1⅜	Bartons			21	4	2¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	BaruchF			33	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4¼	1½	Barwick				11	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
2¼	2	BelsctR			9	1	3½	3½	2½	— ¼
17⅞	8¼	BnfSt A	.40	2.6	5	7	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
19	8¼	BnfSt B	.40	2.6	5	8	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
5	2½	BergEnt			8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	BergenB			7	44	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
17½	12⅛	BrgB pf	1.15	7.4		6	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
8½	1⅜	BernzO				79	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
3¾	2	Berven				12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
3½	2⅜	BethCp				9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3⅛	Beverly			11	133	6½	6⅛	6½	
13⅞	0	BicPen	.48	4.6	18	87	10⅛	10	10½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford			9	3	2	2	2	
13½	9⅝	BigVSp	.36	2.7	5	18	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
28	16⅝	BinkMl	1b	4.3	7	12	23½	23	23½	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Blessng	.44b	5.3	4	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
23½	7½	Blount	.48	2.2	7	12	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp	.10i			9	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅜
15	5⅝	BoltBer	.20	2.1		22	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
42⅝	15¾	BowVall	.20	.6	13	154	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1⅜
9	2⅝	Bowmar			28	91	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
24	18⅛	Bowne	.36b	2.2	7	25	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ½
13¾	6¾	BradfdN	.20	2.6	7	179	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Branch	.20	5.3	5	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
22⅛	5⅝	BranIN wt				21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
16	12	Brascan	1a	7.1	3	113	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
30¾	23⅞	BraunE	1.40	6.0	6	2	23¾	d23½	23½	— ⅛
14⅝	3⅛	BreezeCp			15	33	10	8⅝	9⅝	+1¼
17⅛	10⅝	BristBr	.60	4.8	6	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19½	9½	BrooksP	.44	3.2	10	10	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	BrownCo wt				0	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35½	15⅝	BrnFA	.92	3.0	12	4	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	15⅝	BrnFB	.92	2.9	12	162	31¾	31	31¼	— ⅝
17	8⅝	Buell	.44	3.3	5	5	13½	13⅜	13⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	Bulldex			4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Burgess				15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16¾	11⅛	Buring	1.18	7.8	0	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
15⅛	7½	Burnsln	.60	5.0	10	73	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
21⅞	12⅞	CK Pet	.16	1.3	35	78	13	d12⅛	12⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	2	CDI			6	33	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	
13⅞	5⅛	CHB	.57t	4.3	14	27	13⅜	13	13⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	CMI Co	.05e	1.2	11	32	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	2¼	CMT				10	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
19¼	8½	CRS	.24	1.7	5	42	14¼	13½	14	+ ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	CSE	.80	5.3	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	14¼	Caldor	.40	2.4	7	44	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	2½	Calcomp			24	169	7⅜	7¼	7½	
6⅝	2⅝	CalLife	.10e	2.6	17	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
16¼	9¼	CalLf pf	.92	7.7		2	12	12	12	+ ¼
24½	21⅜	CalLf pf	2.50	12.		0	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
9⅝	9½	CalLf pf	1.10	12.		4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
41¾	23⅝	CalPtC	1.40	4.3	5	11	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ¼
22⅝	6⅞	Camco	.20	1.2	11	29	17¼	16¾	17¼	— ⅛
6¾	2¾	CaChbA				2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10	6⅞	CdnHomO			16	57	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
8⅞	3 9-16	CdMarc	.23	3.7	0	57	6¼	6½	6¼	
19⅝	10⅝	CdnMerr			16	15	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅝
59⅛	46	CdnSupO			0	25	49½	49⅜	49½	
6¾	3⅝	CapitlFd	.20	4.0	6	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Caressa				20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅛	Carnat	1.20	4.3	9	161	29⅝	28½	28½	— ½
14¼	11⅛	CaroEn	1	7.4	7	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
63	55¼	CaroPLpf	5	9.0		z110	56	55½	55½	
12	4	CarrolDv			13	34	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	— ⅜
18¾	12⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.3	9	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅛	CasFd	1.60a	7.8		5	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
16¼	9½	Cavitrn			31	34	9½	d 9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅛	CelluCft			6	59	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
40⅞	36½	CenM pf	3.50	9.5		z70	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ¼
6	2⅝	CentryF			6	32	6¾	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill	1	5.7	7	22	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
3⅞	1⅛	CertifCo			6	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
2½	9-16	Certron				46	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	2⅝	Cetec	.08	1.7	11	36	5⅛	4½	4¾	
8⅝	6⅝	ChadMl	.40	8.4	7	1	7½	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	ChampHo				271	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
30½	6⅛	ChartMd			6	44	21½	20	21½	+ ½
7⅝	6¾	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		1	7	7	7	
26	22¼	ChlRv	1.60a	6.6	10	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
26⅞	11¾	ChiefDev			20	136	20¾	19	19⅝	+ ¼
9	3⅝	Christn	.30e	5.0	5	34	6	5¾	6	
12¾	12	CircleK	1	6.2	9	39	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
16⅛	6⅞	Citation	.48a	4.8	7	14	10½	10	10	— ⅜
12½	10⅞	CityGas	.92	8.0	5	1	11½	11⅛	11½	— ¼
6	3⅝	Clabir	.14b	3.7	16	5	3⅞	d 2¾	3¾	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Clarmt	.05e	.6		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9¾	4⅝	Clarostat			5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20	12¼	Clausng	1.06	4.1	7	7	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ¼
20	8⅝	Clopay	.32	2.4	7	17	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	CohenHat			8	12	2¾	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	2¾	Cohu	.16e	4.6	11	23	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
22⅝	13¼	Colemn	.80	4.4	8	50	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	11⅛	ColCml			30	421	18¼	15⅝	17¼	— ⅛
11¼	8	Colwell	.60	4.9	0	15	8¾	8½	8¾	
29¼	20⅜	Cominc	2	7.5	18	18	26⅝	25⅞	26½	+ ⅛
23¾	12⅝	ComAll	.32	1.7	7	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	14¾	ComAl pf	1.60	11.		12	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ¼
12	7⅜	ComMtl	.60	5.4	5	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
35¼	12¼	Comdlnl			9	95	24⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
5½	1	ComdrCo			31	23	2½	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Cmpac	.72e	3.5	12	6	20½	20½	20½	
11	4	Compo	.20	2.0	22	806	10¼	8¾	10	+1
3⅝	1⅛	CompuCl			10	69	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7⅞	11-16	CompInv				42	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16⅞	12	Conchm	.70	5.6	4	15	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼	ConcrdF				20	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
18½	8⅝	Condec	.27t	2.3	5	56	12	11½	11¾	— ¼
4	3⅛	ConnllyC				2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	6¼	ConnrHm			4	17	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22¼	14⅛	Conrock	.80	4.4	8	6	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	7¼	ConsOG			23	150	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	ConsRef	.60	6.0	10	5	10	10	10	
7⅝	5¼	ContMtl			6	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
15-16	5-16	ContTel wt				20	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
14¾	5½	Cookln	.20e	3.2	3	29	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅞	CoopJr	.10e	2.0		2	5	5	5	
23⅛	17½	CoreLb	.28	1.6	12	14	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
15⅞	12⅛	Corenco	.80	5.9	7	2	13½	13¼	13½	
31⅞	12½	Cornllus	.60	2.6	14	14	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	2½	Coscolnc			12	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	2	CottCo				1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5	3⅛	Cramer				6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅜	CrestFo			7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.3	12	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
28¼	10⅛	Crompl	1a	4.1	5	12	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
32½	24⅝	CrossAT	1	2.9	18	50	25⅝	d24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
20½	20⅞	CwnCP	.60b	2.6	9	41	23⅛	23¼	22⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	CrownC	.15e	3.4	5	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Crownln	.28	3.2	9	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	CrutcR	.36	2.7	15	43	13¾	13⅜	13½	
29½	15⅜	CrystlO	.60	2.6	53	130	23⅝	22	23¼	+ ½
29⅞	11⅝	CubicCp	.60	2.8	8	106	21⅛	19¼	21¼	+ ⅛
22½	15⅛	Curtice	1	5.4	5	7	18½	18¼	18½	
		— D—D—D —								
4⅝	2	OCL			5	63	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4	2⅜	DWG	.49t	16.	4	65	3⅛	2	3	
6	2⅜	DamonC			4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8½	Damson			12	147	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
25⅞	14⅞	Dataod	.30	1.8	5	253	17⅛	16⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	8⅛	DayMn	.20e	1.5	18	65	13¼	11⅝	13¼	+1⅛
7⅛	1⅜	DeRose			20	10	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ¼
4¼	3⅛	Decoratr	.24	7.4	7	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	DelLabs	.48	3.1	6	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
10⅝	6⅜	DelhiOil			39	29	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
9⅞	6⅝	DelwdF	.60	7.2	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
33	11⅝	DenTal	.30e	1.6	16	129	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
15⅝	6⅝	DevCpA			4	35	13	11⅞	12	+ ¼
33	24½	DevonGp			3	4	24⅝	d23¼	24⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅜	Dialcon			33	55	3½	2¼	3½	
19	12⅝	Dillard	.40	2.5	6	2	16	16	16	— ¼
2⅝	¾	Diodes			50	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅝	DisFab				5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36	7	Documat			12	114	23	21⅞	22⅛	
91¼	34⅝	DomePt			7	215	68	66¼	66¼	—1
21	12⅝	Domtar	1	5.4	6	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
13¼	8⅛	Donken	.28e	2.2	5	27	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
19½	9	Dowmy	.40	2.4	5	42	16⅝	15⅛	16⅝	+1¼
12⅝	7⅛	DrivHarr				1	10	10	10	
14¾	8⅝	DrFair	.40	4.5	3	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	15-16	Dunlop	.08r	5.1	7	26	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 9-16	
17½	14⅛	DuplxPd			5	13	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
36⅛	22⅝	Duplx pf	1.45	5.1		1	28½	28½	28½	—1
14⅝	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	3.5	12	37	11⅝	10⅞	11½	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Dynlctn	.07e	1.6	12	127	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅛
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.20e	5.0		29	4¼	4	4	
20	14⅝	EarthRes	1	6.8	7	36	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				38	3⅜	3⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	9⅝	EDO	.50	3.0	8	9	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
12	4⅝	Ehren	.10	1.0	10	35	10⅛	9½	9⅞	
12⅞	5⅞	ElcarCo	.20	1.9	9	47	10⅝	9⅞	10½	+ ⅜
15⅝	11⅛	ElecEng	.24	1.9	11	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
24	17⅞	ElecAm	1.20	4.4	6	27	27	26⅛	27	+ ¼
15⅛	6⅝	EmrRd	1.20t	10.	5	14	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅜
18⅝	6⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.3	9	32	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
15⅛	4⅛	ErnstEC	.32i	6.1		67	5½	5	5¼	+ ¼
5⅞	1⅞	Era Ind			22	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¼	11	EsqRd	.52e	3.7	5	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
5	1¼	EtzLav			16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅝	EvansAr	.40	2.5	9	52	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4½	Execlve			14	64	5⅝	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Execln	.40i	3.5	14	14	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	+ ½
		— F—F—F —								
10	5	FPA			4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6¼	1⅛	FairTex			6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
3¼	1¼	FairfNab				2	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	FairmC	.15	4.6	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
16⅛	6⅝	FamDlr	.32	2.8	8	13	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
15	10	FannyF	.50e	4.7	20	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
14	6½	FayDrg	.20b	2.0	8	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
21	11⅛	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	4	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	14⅛	FedRt	1.36	7.5	14	9	18⅝	15	15¼	
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			32	121	6¼	5⅝	6	
20¾	19⅝	Felmnt	.20	.9	14	38	22½	22½	23¼	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅝	Fidelco				2	4	4	4	— ⅛
16	8⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.7	8	34	15	14¾	15	
10⅝	6	FtConn	.80	9.1	5	8	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
23½	11⅛	FtSLSh	1	5.1	4	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
6¼	2	Fstmrk			8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	11⅛	FlschrP	1t	8.1	10	45	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ½
19⅝	15⅝	FichGs	1.56	8.8	5	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Flagg			9	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	3⅝	Flagstff	.12	2.0		74	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
11⅝	3	FlanEnt			8	31	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ¼
41¼	15⅝	FlightSl	.28	.9	15	55	31	30	30⅞	+ ⅝
4⅛	2¾	FlaCap				93	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅝
12	4⅝	FlaRck	.20e	2.0	7	6	10¼	9⅞	10	
17¼	4¼	FlewGen			11	78	12½	11	12	+ ⅜
16⅛	14¼	Flowers			9	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
35	16¼	FlukeJ	.96t	3.4	13	48	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅝
10	6¾	Foodrm	.50	7.4	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	FooteM			181	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
25¼	7¾	ForestC	.08	.6		77	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
7⅞	2⅞	ForestLab			179	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
14⅛	6¾	FoxStaP	.60	5.1	8	33	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6⅞	Franks	.32	4.7	6	23	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ½
15⅞	4¼	FriendFr				15	11¼	10¾	11	
19⅝	7½	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	91	11½	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	2½	FrontA wt				59	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	⅞	GlExpl			5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅛	3⅝	GRI	.30	4.6	13	80	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI				14	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6⅛	Galaxy	.03	.4	4	17	7¼	7	7¼	— ¼
16⅛	10¼	Garan	.88	8.2	4	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Garland				37	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅜
28½	8⅝	GatLlet	.40b	1.9	9	85	22⅝	20⅞	21⅛	
4	2¼	Gayird	.05e	1.7	6	12	2	3⅛	2⅝	— ¼
3⅝	7-16	Gaynar				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.27r	7.7	9	2	3½	2½	3½	
11⅝	6⅞	GenExp				156	7	d 6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	GnHous			3	33	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
8⅛	2	Genge	.10e	1.6	0	14	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
5⅛	1⅞	Genisco				55	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅜
8	4⅞	GenvDr	.10r	2.1	5	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
34⅛	6⅝	GerbSc	.20	.9	9	62	23½	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
14⅛	7⅛	GntYell	.45e	3.9	10	508	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	+1⅛
27½	15⅝	Glatfltr	.98	4.0	7	21	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
11⅜	6	GlenGer	.16	1.7	7	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅝	Glnmr	.60b	2.9	0	36	21	19⅞	21	+ ⅝
14	10	Globeln	.70	6.9	7	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	8⅝	Glosser	.40	4.5	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	Gldblatt	.16	4.0		32	4	4	4	— ⅛
19½	10⅞	GoldnCyc				5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
44⅝	5⅝	GldNugt	.08i	.4	23	464	20	18	18⅛	—1⅛
15⅝	5⅛	GoldWH	.64	6.8	4	35	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Goldfield			44	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2⅛	1⅛	GoodLS			2	10	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	1	Gorich wt				57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	18⅞	GormR	.90a	3.8	8	4	23½	23⅜	23⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	8⅝	GrahMf	.30	3.4		33	8⅝	d 8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	5¼	GrandAu	.30	3.8	6	15	8½	8	8	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅜	GrndCtl	.50	4.3	6	14	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
19½	8¼	GrangrA			10	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅞	5⅜	GtAmInd			4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	GtBasinP			24	211	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
51	25⅝	GtLkCh	.40	.9	12	47	44⅝	43½	44¾	+1
3⅜	2⅛	Greenmn				6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¾	GREIT	.40	6.3	18	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25⅞	13⅞	GrossT	1.12	6.1	5	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
15¾	10⅝	GuardC	.60b	4.6	9	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
23⅞	6½	Guilford	.40a	2.0	4	26	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
33	22⅝	GlfCan	1.14	4.3	7	2	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Gulfstrm			9	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
8⅛	3	Hampin			5	24	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	10⅝	Hanfrd	.80		6	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅛	HanSaRt			25	2	6⅝	6⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	19⅛	Harland	.80	3.0	18	32	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5⅝	HartfZd	.31e	3.1	6	33	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	9	HartzM	.40	4.3	7	110	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
5⅝	¾	Harvey			7	18	2	2	2	
9⅝	8⅝	Hasbro	.20	2.0	6	45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	7¼	Hasting	.50	5.6	5	13	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
7½	3⅝	HawaiA	.15e	2.6	26	19	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	6	HlthCh			14	36	6⅛	d 5⅞	6	— ¼
10⅝	7⅝	HelthM	.22	2.3	6	49	9⅝	5	9⅝	+1⅞
10⅝	8¾	HelmWer	.38e	4.7	7	18	8¾	d 8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
6⅞	1⅝	Heinick	.05a	1.0	10	70	5	6¾	4⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	HelmMtp				107	1⅛	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Hess's	.60b	5.2	4	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
12⅝	3⅛	HiGInc	.36i	4.6	9	25	5	7¾	5	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Hipfrnic	.20	3.4	9	36	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
7⅝	4	Hofman	.10e	2.2	2	23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅛	HollyCp			9	31	7¼	7	7	
43⅛	33¼	HomeOA	.90	2.6	7	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
16	5⅛	HornHar				59	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
13¼	8⅝	HospM	.60	5.8	26	28	10¾	10	10⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	8⅝	HosMin	.10e	.4	53	331	24	23⅞	24	
21	15	Hotel	1.74e	9.0	14	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅞	HousRon	.40	7.1	4	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
6⅞	3½	HouseVl			12	36	4	3⅞	4	
34⅛	17	HouOM	.80	4.6	7	1772	18¼	17	17½	— ⅜
26	19⅝	HouO pf	1.69	8.2		113	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ⅜
15⅝	8⅞	HowelC	.40	4.6	8	20	8¾	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
4¼	2⅝	Howell	.15e	5.0	6	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
21½	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.3	9	5	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅝
31⅝	22⅞	HubellB	1.44	5.5	5	7	24⅛	26	26	— ⅛
14½	4¾	HuckMf	.24	1.9	9	6	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
11⅞	5⅝	HudsnGn			4	25	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
44	35¼	HudBO	1.60	4.5	6	2	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅝	Huffy	.68	6.4	5	79	11⅛	d10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.20e	3.3	7	29	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
47¼	19¼	HuskyO	1	2.9	5	234	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Hycel			14	110	4¼	d 3⅞	4	— ¼
		— I—I—I —								
10	5½	ICM	.24e	2.6	10	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	IFS Ind	.14	3.1	5	20	4	3⅝	3⅞	
16⅝	6⅝	IMC	.20	1.8	4	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1¼	7-16	ITI			47	5	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6¾	2⅞	Imperlnd			5	38	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅝	ImpOil	.90a	5.0	8	124	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
3	⅞	InflightSv				87	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Ipolex				10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19⅝	6⅝	Instron	.30	2.2	7	28	13⅝	12	13⅛	— ⅛
2	11-16	InstrSys			31	613	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19⅝	7	InsSy pf	.28t	2.2		21	12	12½	13	
12½	2⅞	IntegRes			12	92	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	IntCtyGs	.20	4.1	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	12	Intrmk	.10e	.8	7	19	12	12⅛	13	+ ⅞
4⅝	2¼	IntBnknt			13	191	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
3⅛	1⅛	IntFdSvc				25	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
24¼	13⅝	IntGenl	1.20	5.9	5	25	20½	19⅝	20½	+1
10	4⅝	IntProt	.20	3.1	4	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	IntSeaw	.40	7.6	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				25	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
29⅞	8⅛	IntSysC				68	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
4⅛	9-16	Interphot				16	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
14¼	9	Intplast	.20	2.1	8	12	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
4½	1	InvestFla				3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
38¼	20	InvDvA	1.28	3.5	8	4	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.5	8	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	InvRIT	.52e	6.3	11	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
28⅞	16¼	Ionics			11	14	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
30⅝	11⅝	IroqBrd	.30	1.0	18	310	30	28½	29⅞	+1⅛
5½	3¼	Irvinlnd	.10	2.2		33	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5⅞	IsraelD	.79e	11.		5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	5⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	7.0	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Jacobs	.40	2.8	18	76	14⅝	14	14⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	16.	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Jetero	.15e	5.0	4	15	3	2⅞	3	
3	1½	Jetronic			8	21	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	5.1	15	121	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	JuniperP			13	45	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9¾	5¾	Jupiter			5	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3	KTelln	.15e	3.9		6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
5	1¼	Kaisln	4c		2	26	2⅛	2	2	
3	1⅛	KaneMill wt				29	1½	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
10¾	3⅛	KanakT			13	13	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
15	5⅛	KayCp	.30	2.3	9	13	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	KenaiCo			6	82	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Kenwin	.48	5.0	5	x10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.1		10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
7¾	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	3.5	5	12	5¾	5⅛	5¾	+ ¼
3¾	2¼	KinArk			9	43	3⅛	3	2	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	KingOpt				6	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
30⅝	0	KingRd	.32	1.5	8	59	21	19¾	20¾	+ ¼
33⅞	17¾	KirbyEx			5	10	20½	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
6¾	3½	Kll Mtg			4	20	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
4⅛	2	KleerVu			16	12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
9⅞	5½	Kleinerts			5	24	7	6⅝	7	
7⅝	4¾	KuhnStr	.15	2.9	7	16	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.5	9	24	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.04e	2.5	15	40	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
6⅝	3¾	LaMaur	.20	4.3	21	18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
38½	9⅝	LQuint	1.40t	4.9	13	117	29¼	26⅝	29¼	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	LatyRd				102	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
3½	2	LakeSh			15	66	3¼	2 15-16	3¼	+7-16
10	1⅝	Landmk			5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
21½	9⅝	LeaRonal	.60	3.5	7	0	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	LeePh			21	29	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15¾	6⅝	LehighP			9	29	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	10¼	LeighPd	.80	6.7	5	5	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			6	76	5¼	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
12	5½	LiblyFb	.39t	5.8	4	2	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Lightolr	.20	2.6	6	4	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
6¼	2⅞	LincAm			5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	LloydsE				15	4	3⅞	4	
4½	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.8	13	50	2	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	14⅝	Lohmn	1a	3.8	9	15	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
24⅞	5⅝	LoewT wt				772	15¾	14¼	14⅞	— ⅛
19½	11	Logicon			12	23	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅝	LaGenS	.94	5.3	7	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
8⅝	2¼	LundyEl				10	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14¾	8¾	Lydall	.60	5.3	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
4⅞	1⅝	LynchCo				42	2½	2¾	3½	+ ⅜
3⅞	1¼	Lynnwear			6	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
2⅛	⅛	Macrod			0	178	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
20½	17½	MePS	1.64	8.6	5	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Mngood				1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
14¼	4⅛	ManhLf	.30	3.5	11	85	9⅝	8¼	8½	
9⅛	4¾	ManrC	.50e	6.8	6	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
1 3-16	⅛	Marindq			6	110	⅞	12-16	13-16	—1-16
19¾	13⅝	MarFin			6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
12¼	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.3	4	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23¼	21⅝	Marm pf	2.25	10.		49	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
5½	4	MrshF			3	1	5	5	5	— ¼
28	17⅜	MartPr	.40	2.6	4	20	17⅝	d17	17	— ⅜
17	9⅞	Masind	.60a	5.3	0	5	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
26¾	11½	MaterRe	.28	1.5	12	35	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
5⅛	2	MaulTec	.14	3.5		1	4	4	4	
6⅝	2⅛	McCulO			21	197	4⅝	4½	4¾	
6¼	2⅛	McKean			9	32	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
22⅝	14⅛	Means	1.08	5.4	9	51	20⅝	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.1	5	11	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6½	1⅝	MedalnGp			9	36	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	9	Medfield			10	47	19¼	18⅝	19	— ⅝
23⅝	13½	MedlaG	.60	3.0	9	33	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
13⅛	5⅝	Megoint	.24	2.2	14	40	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
25⅞	12	MEMCo	.90	4.6	8	27	19	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	7¾	MercSL	.40b	4.0	4	42	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.18	1.3	10	44	7½	d 6½	7½	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.8	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	15½	Metpth	.20	.6	20	56	31⅛	30⅞	31¼	+ ½
4	1¼	Metrocar				11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
3⅝	2½	MichGen			9	38	2⅝	d 2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10	6	MchSug	.20i	3.3	204	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Micklbry	.16	3.6	4	29	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13⅞	3¼	MidldCo	.20	2.1	6	18	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.32	1.4	11	96	22¼	21	22⅛	+1⅛
4¾	1⅝	MissnIT			48	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
54½	37⅝	MoPcR	2.12	4.4	6	12	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	MitchIE	.12	.6	8	132	19¾	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
17⅝	8	MiteCp	.40	2.6	8	90	u17½	16⅝	17	+ ¼
30¾	10⅛	Moog	.60b	2.8	7	36	21½	21	21½	— ½
8	5⅛	MtgGth	.57e	8.1	16	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
9	3⅝	MortonS	.32	4.3	7	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	12¼	MtVMll	1	5.3	5	1	18⅝	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
11¾	8¼	MovStr	.52	5.1	5	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
5⅝	1	Movielab			10	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		— N—N—N —								
15	13⅝	Napco	.20	1.3	9	16	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
36	12⅞	NatCSS	.32	1.3	12	81	24⅛	23¼	24	+ ¼
8⅛	4½	NatEdu	.12e	1.8	5	134	7	6¼	6⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	6⅛	NtHlIE			7	13	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
4	1⅜	NKinney				107	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7½	3⅞	NtParag	.30i	6.3		63	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
12¾	5⅞	NtPatent				649	7⅛	5⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	5¾	NtSecR	.48e	7.8	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	4¼	NtSpinn	.20	4.3	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	7¼	NatwHo	.40	4.7	6	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
9¼	3	NelsLB	.44t	12.	5	42	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NestLM			25	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
29⅞	11¾	NHamp	.80	3.4	7	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrla	.05e	2.9	9	87	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12¾	NMxAr	.07i	.5	10	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
11	6⅞	NProc	.50e	7.0	9	78	7⅝	7½	7⅛	— ⅜
22	16	NYTim	.80	3.0	11	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7½	NewbE	.50	6.3	5	x29	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅜
35¾	16¼	Newcor	1	3.8	7	4	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅜
4⅝	1¼	Nexus			21	4	3½	3⅛	3½	
32⅝	15⅝	NiagFSv	.80	2.6	5	15	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Nichols	.30t	5.7	6	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
2½	1⅜	NoelInd			14	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	2¼	Nolex				138	8¼	7¾	8	+ ⅛
13	8½	Norlin	.25b	2.9	5	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	— ¼
14⅛	12¾	Norl pf	1.50	12.		25	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
25	2	Nortek	.04	.4		649	11⅜	10¼	10¼	—1⅛
25⅝	11¼	NoARoy	.20	1.2	6	78	17⅛	16⅝	17	
12¼	7¼	NoCdO			5	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	NuclDta			16	19	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
28⅞	15	Numac	.22e	1.1	27	x259	22½	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2¾	OEA	.10e	2.9		x2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17¼	9½	Oakwd	.12b	.9	7	117	13⅞	12½	13⅝	+ ⅜
15	10	OhSealy	.72	5.6	5	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9	6	OilaInd	.40e	5.7	6	13	7⅛	7	7	
30¼	16	OnLineS	.24	1.2	10	33	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
39	19¼	OOkiep				z300	30¼	28⅝	30¼	+2
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.15e	1.7	3	12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Ormand				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19½	12¼	OSullvn	.80	5.2	5	18	15½	15½	15½	
11	5⅛	OutdrSp	.20	2.3	14	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1¼	OxfordFl			50	12	2½	2½	2½	
9¾	3	OzarkA	.15e	2.5	5	149	6	5⅝	6	
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind				56	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18½	15⅞	PGEpfA	1.50	9.3		7	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
16	12	PGEpfC	1.25	9.3		2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
15¾	12⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	9.3		14	14⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅜
15½	12¾	PGEpfE	1.25	9.2		6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
29½	27	PGEpfW	2.57	9.5		29	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
27½	23¾	PGEpfV	2.32	9.5		7	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
30	25½	PGEpfT	2.54	9.0		6	28¼	27	28¼	+1⅛
30⅝	26¾	PGEpfS	2.62	9.5		14	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	20	PGEpfO	2	9.1		1	22	22	22	
24⅝	20	PGEpfM	1.96	9.0		15	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
27½	23⅞	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.1		1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+1
13⅝	11⅛	PGEpfI	1.09	9.1		18	12	12	12	
53¾	44	PacLt pf	4.50	9.3		z100	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅜
60	52⅛	PacPLpf	5	9.8		z50	52½	d51⅛	51⅛	—1⅛
23½	12½	PacScle	.32	2.3	0	177	14⅝	d12¼	13⅛	— ⅛
48⅝	26	PallCp	.44	1.7	13	x40	38⅝	37½	37⅝	—1⅜
2⅝	1⅝	PalomrF			63	49	1½	d 1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Pantast	.30	6.7	9	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12	ParkCh	.48a	4.0	6	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl			17	17	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
30⅝	20¾	Parsons	1	4.3	7	26	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+ ⅞
6½	3⅝	PatFash			3	29	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	PatoC	.50e	5.6	3	42	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
45⅞	13½	PebbIB	1	2.6	14	13	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24b	3.3	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	PenEM	.70a	4.3	6	4	16⅝	14¼	16¼	— ⅜

(Continued on Page 13)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

A Swiss company with diversified international activities, headquartered in Geneva is seeking a

PROJECT MANAGER

This person will be responsible for evaluating various investment projects and at a later stage will direct the implementation and control of these projects. Our business interests around *the world guarantee a wide variety of exciting and challenging opportunities.*

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Base salary £10,000 - £12,000 + car

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Salaries are negotiable, but likely to be in the range £10,000-£12,000; a company car is provided as part of a generous benefits package.

Please send full career details in confidence to A. Cummings, Director of Industrial Relations, Memorex Europe Ltd, Hounslow House, 730 London Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1PH.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

ARAMCO
The Arabian American Oil Company

the world's largest producer of crude oil, operating in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, employs over 26,000 people. The company operates within its communities, schools, *medical and recreation facilities and is now seeking additional*

Teachers

for the 1979 — 1980 school year. Long term career opportunities are available. *Aramco schools have an approximate* enrollment of 2,000 children, ranging from kindergarten through ninth grade. The teacher pupil ratio compares favourably with the best schools in the United States and the company's educational programme is widely respected. The *Aramco schools are seeking elementary* teachers but openings also exist for Jr. High, Art, Music, P.E., and Reading and Learning disabilities.

If you are now teaching in an overseas *school and have a minimum of three years'* teaching experience in American schools, we would like to hear from you. A Masters Degree would be preferred.

We offer an attractive compensation package which includes a generous expatriate premium. If you are interested in *these opportunities, please send your* resumé, together with professional references, to:

Aramco Overseas Company,
Attention: Personnel Division,
P.O. Box 29734,
Laan van Meerdervoort 55,
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Please address your application to:

WABAG Wasserreinigungsbau
Alfred Kretzschmar (German Babcock Group)
Attention Mr. Reiss
Lichtenfelser Str. 53
D-8650 Kulmbach, Germany.

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Wasserreinigungsbau
Alfred Kretzschmar GmbH & Co KG

WABAG

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 25

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
18½	6⅛	Walnoco		13	59	14⅛	13¾	14	
11⅜	5	WallcS .28	3.6	9	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	10⅝	Wang .06	.3	15	148	23⅝	22¾	23	+ ⅜
33¼	7¾	Wang B .16	.7	15	207	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	6½	Words Co		6	23	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	3¼	WarnC pf.05	.4		40	14⅛	12¾	13⅞	+1⅛
3⅝	2¼	WshHm .07f	3.1	28	16	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
48⅜	28⅝	WshPost .60	1.4	8	14	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
25½	22¼	WRIT 1.50	7.7	14	5	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Watsco .30	5.5	5	x2	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Welman		7	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12½	5¼	WeldTuA			10	9⅜	9	9	
3½	1¼	WellsBen			16	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
8⅜	6½	WescoFn .34	4.5	7	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
8⅜	4⅞	WstChP			6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn 1a	3.8	5	292	26⅝	25	26	+ ¼
19⅝	9½	WstFIn .32	1.8	6	39	17½	17½	17½	
8⅛	5⅛	WhitCbl .40	7.0	5	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Whitehall		7	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
¼	1-16	Whittakr wt			48	1-16	1-16	1-16	
8⅛	3	Wichita		10	288	5	4	4½	— ½
16	8⅛	Wmhous .50	5.0	5	11	10	9⅞	10	
4	3⅛	WilsnB .30	8.9	10	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
53⅝	47½	WisP pf4.50	9.4		z100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	3⅜	Woodlnd		68	19	9⅝	9½	9½	
9⅛	6¼	WkWear .36	6.3	5	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15⅞	7	Wrathr .05e	.4	29	5	12⅛	11¾	12	
1 7-16	¾	WrightH		125	15	1¼	1¼	1¼	+3-16
26½	13	Wynnln .48	2.5	7	30	20⅜	19½	19½	— ¾
16	10⅛	WymBn .64	4.5	9	29	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
17	13	ZeroCo .40	3.1	7	20	12¼	d12¾	13	
17½	6½	Zimmer .24	1.8	5	10	12⅛	12¼	13¼	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 25, 1978

CHICAGO FUTURES
Oct. 25, 1978

SOYBEAN OIL

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	26.50	26.85	26.27	26.55	+ .43
Jan	26.25	26.60	26.00	26.17	+ .35
Mar	26.00	26.15	25.72	25.87	+ .30
May	25.65	25.75	25.45	25.47	+ .19
Jul	25.45	25.50	25.10	25.12	+ .10
Aug	25.15	25.15	24.85	24.85	+ .10
Sep	24.50	24.70	24.35	24.35	
Oct	24.45	24.45	24.00	24.02	+ .04

Sales Tues. 9,713.

Total open interest Tues. 54,488, up 411 from Mon.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 25, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	745.50	746.00	743.50	744.50
3 months	766.50	767.00	764.00	764.50
Cathodes: spot	734.50	735.50	733.00	733.50
3 months	755.00	755.50	753.00	753.50
Tin: spot	7,870.00	7,880.00	7,840.00	7,850.00
2 months	7,660.00	7,670.00	7,675.00	7,685.00
Lead: spot	421.50	423.00	413.00	414.00
3 months	406.50	406.75	396.00	396.50
Zinc: spot	358.50	359.00	358.50	359.50
3 months	370.50	371.00	370.00	370.50
Silver: spot	293.40	293.60	291.10	291.50
2 months	301.00	301.10	298.70	298.80

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	57.35	57.35	56.25	56.55	— .80
Dec	62.00	62.00	60.25	61.05	—1.20
Jan	57.50	57.90	57.10	57.50	— .75
Feb	55.30	55.40	55.00	55.40	— .20

Est. sales: 250; sales Tues. 197.

Total open interest Tues. 1,011, off 3 from Mon.

IMM Futures

October 25, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	0.6703	0.6703	0.6675	0.6703 b	+0.0100
Mar	0.6888	0.6888	0.6860	0.6888 b	+0.0100
June	0.7050	0.7050	0.7031	0.7050 b	+0.0100
Sept	0.7233	0.7233	0.7215	0.7233 b	+0.0100
Dec	0.7352	0.7352	0.7347	0.7352 b	+0.0100
GUILDER					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5100 b	+0.0060
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5100 b	+0.0045
FRENCH FRANC					
Dec	0.2412	0.2412	0.2412	0.2412	+0.0016
Mar	0.2412	0.2412	0.2412	0.2412	+0.0004
YEN					
Dec	5627	5642	5613 a	5642 b	+0100
Mar	5736	5742	5714	5742 b	+0100
June	5826	5837	5826	5837 b	+0100
Sept	5920	5920	5920	5920 b	+0100
(In) (in) 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Dec	2.0230	2.0450	2.0215	2.0440	+0.0415
Mar	2.0100	2.0335 b	2.0100	2.0350 b	+0.0425
June	1.9980	2.0250	1.9980	2.0230 b	+0.410
Sept	1.9820	2.0090 b	1.9820	2.0090 b	+0.500
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Dec	0.8448	0.8455	0.8433	0.8445	—0.0015
Mar	0.8470	0.8477	0.8460	0.8470	—0.0016
June	0.8485	0.8494	0.8477	0.8485	—0.0011
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8505 a	—0.0013
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Dec	0.5670	0.5677	0.5655	0.5677 b	+0.0100
Mar	0.5775	0.5778	0.5762	0.5778 b	+0.0100
June	0.5888	0.5868	0.5863	0.5868 b	+0.0100
Sept	0.5965	0.5965	0.5963	0.5965 b	+0.0100

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—4

CenturyTel
Houd 2.25pf
Humana wi
Olinkraft

NEW LOWS—79

AllgA 1.87pf
AlleghLud
AllegLud pf
Allergan
Allied Chem
Am Baker
AmBrnd pf
AmExpress
Armada Cp
ArmcoInc
AtlRh 3.75pf
BiscaynSL
Borden
Burl Ind
Chessis Sys
Chrysler wt
Clorox Co
Colg Palm
ConracCp
DexterCp
Diam Int
DutchBoy
EastGsF
Equifax Inc
Eamk 2.31pf
EquilLfe M
FinStBor
FstIntBch
FourPhase
GapStores
GPUCp
Goodrich
HarteHnk
Hous Fabric
ITTConS pf
IUInt-A
Indpls PwLt
InIT&T pfJ
IntT&T pfK
IntT&T pfO
Interpace
IowaEl LtP
Johns Manv
KanNeb NG
KeystInt
KnightRid
LITCO
LukensStl
MCAInc n
MarkCt 1.20pf
McLeanTr
Mesa Pet
Montgom Se
MorKnud
MtFuel Sup
MurryOhio
Nat DistlIl
NatPresto
NorInd PS
Occi 2.16pf
OccIP 2.12pf
OhEd 9.12pf
Pargas Inc
Reich Chem
RsvOil 1.75pf
Scottys wi
SearsRoeb
Selig Latz
Shaklee
Stone Web
Talcott Nat
Tex Util
Toledo Ed
Tri Cont
TylerCp
UNCRes
Unit Illum
UnTch 3.87pf
WitcoChm

OPEC Increase Seen Moderate

ABU DHABI, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Oil producers want to raise oil prices next year but they "are not considering a very high rise in prices," the secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Ali Jaidah, of Qatar, said today.

OPEC price hawks such as Iraq have demanded up to a 25-percent price hike, but moderates have spoken of a rise in the neighborhood of 5-to-10 percent as more likely. He said the dollar's slide on world money markets, coupled with the effect of inflation exported in the form of manufactured goods from industrialized countries, has had the effect of sharply reducing the income of oil producers.

Japan Steel Exports Up 15% for Month

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — Japanese steel exports rose 15 percent in September to 2.83 million tons from 2.46 million in August but were down 4.7 percent from 2.97 million in September last year, the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said today.

Exports to the United States, the largest buyer, rose 21.7 percent to 591,440 tons from a year ago. The rise was attributed chiefly to concentrated shipments in the month for seasonal reasons, but trade sources fear the rise may renew criticism from the U.S. steel sector.

Schlesinger in Peking

HONG KONG, Oct. 25 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger conferred with Chinese officials today on the possibility of expanding energy cooperation between the two countries, the official New China news agency reported today. Mr. Schlesinger and a scientific delegation arrived in the Chinese capital yesterday for a two-week visit.

Dutch Deficit Widens

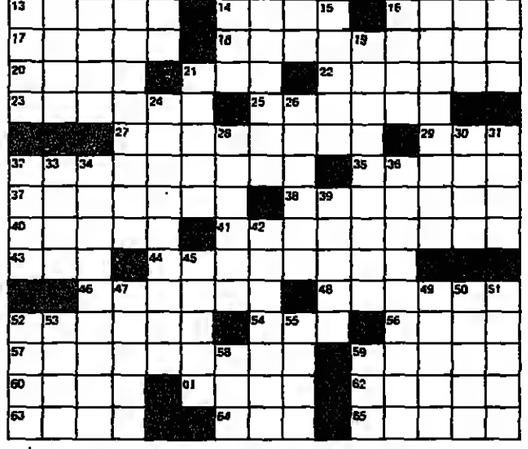
THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 (Reuters) — Netherland's current-account deficit widened to 488 million guilders (about $248 million) in the second quarter, not adjusted for seasonal variations, from a revised deficit of 424 million guilders in the first quarter and 246 million guilders in the year-earlier quarter, the Central Statistics office said today.

Danish Jobless Rises

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ) — Unemployment in Demark rose to 179,000 people, or 8.3 percent of the labor force, in September, up from 8.1 percent in August and 7.6 percent a year earlier, the government announced today.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Seemingly
6 Nav. officer
9 Loretta of "M*A*S*H"
13 Less than
14 "The King and I" setting
16 "Cleopatra" setting
17 "—— of Two Cities"
18 Attractive on the tube
20 Dossier
21 —— Aviv
22 Rich cakes
23 Spire
25 Took giant steps
27 —— with (interfered)
29 Buttons
32 Mother of Caligula
35 Irritable
37 "Highway Patrol" role
38 Foolish fancy
40 Itsy-bitsy
41 Took a shot at
43 Writer Rand
44 Person feeling abhorrence
46 Irish city of song
48 Exhausted
52 Takes five strokes on a par-4 hole
54 15% of the tab, usually
56 Quench
57 Gigantic
59 In —— (agitated)
60 Foch of films and TV
61 Ireland
62 Do a double take
63 Part of A.A.A.
64 Old Test. book
65 Put to a test

DOWN

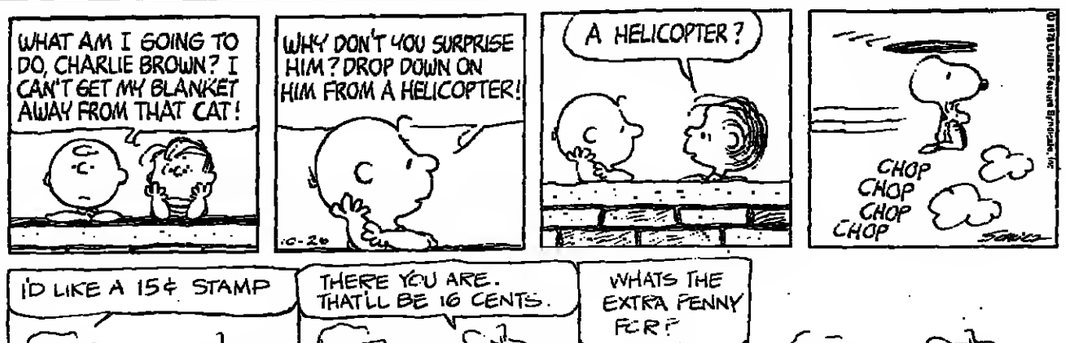
1 Drink heartily
2 Up to the time that
3 Allan of old ballads
4 Program choice
5 Anger
6 East, in Madrid
7 TV rating
8 Bando of baseball
9 Mortimer of TV fame
10 Play by Maxwell Anderson
11 Nastase
12 Barnaby Jones et al.
15 British track meet measure
19 Cheery TV title
21 Bowl-game site in Ariz.
24 Cheery TV title
26 Expanses of land
28 Steal from a script
30 Common French verb
31 Couple
32 "—— boy!"
33 Zane or Lady Jane
34 Units of radiation dosage
36 Eugenie and Catherine
39 Hot under the collar
42 Wobbles
45 Famous cow
47 Showed again on TV
49 Andrews and others
50 City on the Mohawk
51 Insignificant
52 —— fide offer
53 Sheep genus
55 —— man (game-show creator)
58 Fasten, with "up"
59 Parseghian of football and TV

WEATHER

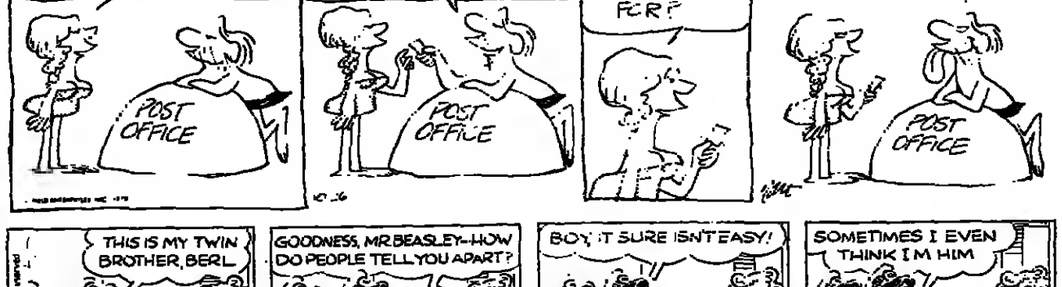
	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	20	68	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Mist	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	Fog
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy	MONTREAL	7	45	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	5	41	Showers
BELGRADE	14	57	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	12	54	Overcast	NEW YORK	11	52	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Rain	NICE	12	64	Fair
BUCHAREST	15	59	Mist	OSLO	11	52	Fair
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Fair	PRAGUE	10	50	Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy	ROME	19	66	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair	SOFIA	11	52	Mist
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	16	61	Mist	TEL AVIV	29	84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain	TOKYO	19	66	Mist
GENEVA	9	48	Mist	TUNIS	21	70	Fair
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy	VIENNA	15	59	Overcast
ISTANBUL	18	64	Showers	WARSAW	9	48	Showers
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	WASHINGTON	12	55	Fair
LISBON	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	11	52	Mist
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

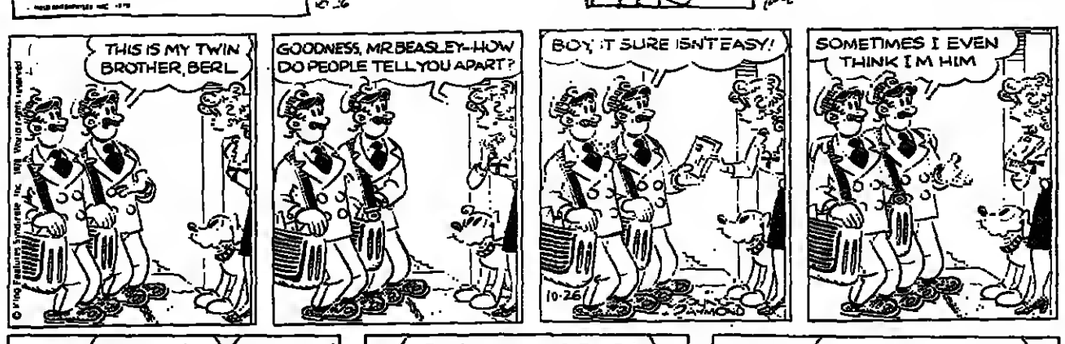
PEANUTS



B.C.

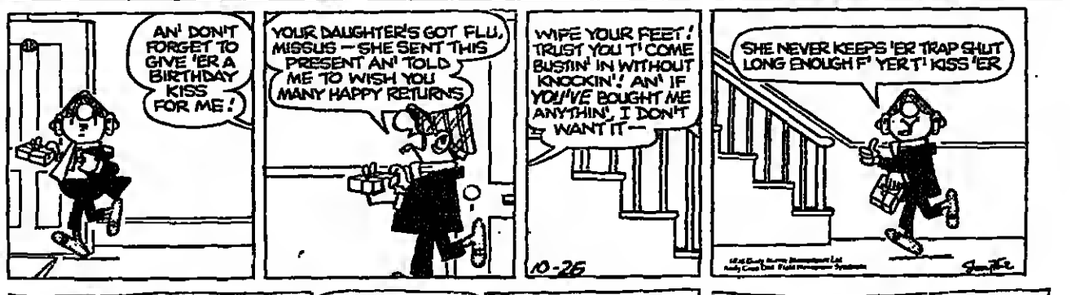


BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

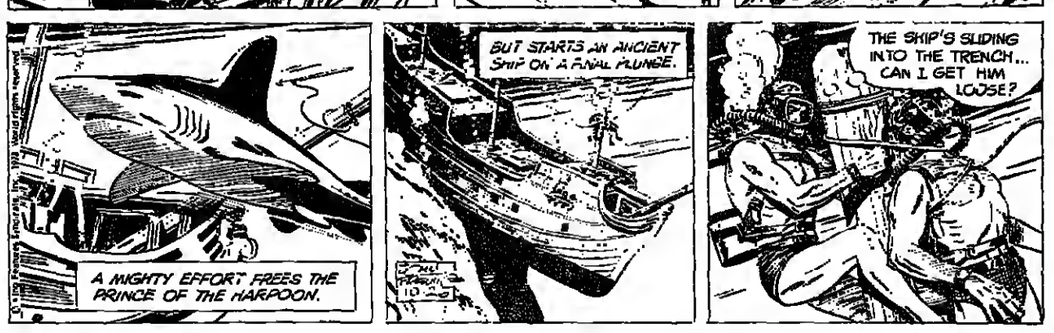
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

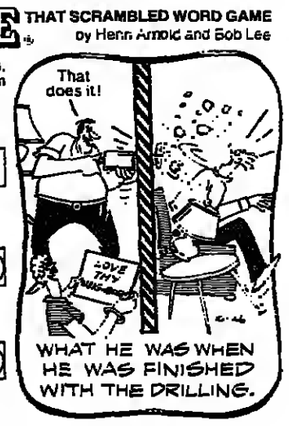
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOHAR

TUFOL

SHULOC

GOULEY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNCLE TOXIC COMMON VORTEX
Answer: Could be "mad"—but with a motive — "LOCO"—MOTIVE

DENNIS THE MENACE

"GINA NEVER GETS MAD AT CHA... SHE JUST DREAMS YOU AND THEN HELPS YOU UP."

BOOKS

LET FREEDOM COME
Africa in Modern History

By Basil Davidson. Atlantic/Little Brown. 431 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Gary Wasserman

HISTORIES of Africa often say as much about the period they are written in as the time they are written about. When Europeans occupied Africa, they found African history (when they admitted its existence) to be an unrelieved chronicle of primitive tribes mired in cults of superstition and technological backwardness. Not accidentally such views enshrined the colonial rulers as benevolent autocrats needed for the enlightenment of the dark continent.

With independence, such racist reconstructions of the African past became as unsuited to modern Africa as were the colonial systems they justified. Instead histories now mixed celebrations of the continent's ancient glories with denunciations of European destructiveness. The greatness of Africa's past became the cultural bedrock of the new African regimes; the struggle for independence became a reassertion of an ancient heritage. History remained what it had been for the colonialists: a weapon of the present.

Now, almost 20 years after Africa's heady surge to freedom, historians confront a more somber contemporary situation through which to view the past. Something has gone wrong in Africa. The earlier promises of self-determination and justice and development have been replaced with a bleak reality. Ethnic conflicts, bureaucratic corruption, political decay, military coups and economic stagnation seem to dominate the news out of Africa. The intoxicating optimism of the 1960s has mellowed to a profound pessimism about what Africa is and what it is likely to become.

The career of Basil Davidson, author of a dozen books on Africa, spans both the optimistic and pessimistic years. (His titles mark the changing atmosphere, ranging from an early work called "The African Awakening" to his last before this one, "Can Africa Survive?") In his new book, "Let Freedom Come," Davidson proves to be too expert at his craft to either ignore the present or to allow it to overwhelm his history of 20th-century Africa. The result is a finely-tuned work, balanced, critical, and, above all, sympathetic; a detailed, comprehensive introduction to modern African history told by the continent's most respected popularizer.

The thread unifying Davidson's history is the development of nationalism. He presents a survey of the ideas, people and movements guiding Africa to independence from colonial rule. Davidson begins his story in the late 19th century with the heroic and futile resistance to the European intruders. As shown by the words of an Ethiopian emperor shortly before his defeat by an invading British force, these Africans needed no European historian to tell them what was up. " 'I know their game,' Emperor Tewodros II stated. 'First, the traders and the missionaries; then the ambassadors; then the cannon. It's better to go straight to the cannon.' "

After the European conquest the gauntlet of African nationalism was raised in ambiguous fashion by a small western-education elite. Derided by colonial officials as "useless visionaries, detestable clerks," they stood between a white civilization which they admired but which would not have them and a black civilization which also would not have them but which they disdained. Caught between two worlds these intense conservatives tried to square the circle. They proclaimed the African destiny to lie in a closer, more equal relationship with the colonial powers. The demise of their assimilation thrust cleared the way for the next generation of nationalists, the Nkrumahs and Kenyattas, who were to point out that African self-determination lay outside European control and to lead their people to it.

But Davidson is too good a historian and the contemporary record too ambivalent to allow the nationalism of the early 1960s to stand unchallenged. For these nationalists-without-nations who struggled for independence also failed. By accepting the nation-state on the European model as the only route to African liberation they gave up their dreams of pan-Africanism.

Most of the old inequalities remained, however, as did the colonial political and economic patterns; only now an African elite inherited the positions, status and tasks of the white rulers. The colonial system was Africanized, not transformed. Independence solved the national problem but the social problem — the gulf between the wealthy few and the impoverished many — continued. Small wonder that the new leaders became increasingly estranged from their people, dependent on force of arms and the friendship of foreign states to retain power, which they seldom held for long.

Davidson's prescription for getting out of this trap is to reject the imported colonial model. In its place he finds his own model in the movements which fought for independence in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. By building their movements from the bottom upwards and not downwards from the top, leaders like Amilcar Cabral and Samora Machel were forced to organize people on the basis of their social interests, which meant their need to control their own communities and to improve their lives. In organizing basic social needs, these leaders cut through the ethnic and regional divisions tearing apart other new states, or so Davidson believes. His vision of a new African consciousness emerging from the ashes of traditional nationalism is beyond argument. It edges the reader perilously close to a leap of faith with the ledger of good works still unfinished.

A more basic problem with the book is that, in following the bouncing ball of African nationalism, Davidson tends to get ethnocentric. Consequently, he views the colonial period as "an episode," an interlude between the glories of ancient Africa and the emergence of a renewed African personality on the world scene. It may well be that 100 years from now colonialism will be seen as a passing event leaving Africa only slightly altered; that, however, is for some unborn reviewer to puzzle out. For now, the economic and political structures, the educational system, the languages spoken, even the nation-states themselves, all clearly bear the mark of their colonial inheritance. The very attainment of independence was not merely the consequence of the cresting tide of African nationalism. It also derived from the calculations of colonial powers that direct control was no longer needed to preserve and expand the forms of colonial extraction.

Scholarly squabbles aside, the general reader faces a more immediate obstacle with the book. Davidson tends to overwrite, seldom failing to use five words where two would suffice. Add to this a historian's love for minutiae, plus pages of unpronounceable names doing unremarkable things in unrecognizable places, and the going gets a bit tough.

But plow through it. Despite its flaws, "Let Freedom Come" is a fine start towards understanding what may be the world's most misunderstood continent. The book's hopes say much about the African past; its dissatisfaction says much about the present.

Gary Wasserman is the author of "Politics of Decolonization."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Guessing the location of a queen is a common problem. Guessing the location of an ace is a much rarer event and can be quite subtle. On the diagramed deal, few players would realize that they had the problem.

When South rebid his diamonds at his third turn, North leaped into Blackwood, accepting diamonds as the trump suit. The response was five hearts because the partnership was using the variation in which the king of the agreed trump suit is treated as an ace.

Six diamonds was a sensible contract but would have been doomed if West had hit on a spade lead. However, the club queen was led and won with the king in the dummy, and South had to make a plan.

Any routine plan will fail, because East will score the spade king as well as the heart ace. To avoid pinning all his hopes on the spade finesse, the declarer should attempt a maneuver which is now known, following this writer's suggestion, as the Morton's Fork coup. Like the notorious Chancellor of England's King Henry VII, the declarer impales his victim whether he is a spender or a saver.

As it happens, the declarer can Fork East at the second trick by leading the heart deuce from the dummy. If East is thrifty and saves his ace he will never make it, for the declarer will win with the jack, return to dummy and draw the remaining heart on the club ace. The spade king will be the only trick for the defense.

If, on the other hand, East goes up with the heart ace, fearful of losing it, he will never score the spade king. The declarer will eventually discard three spades on dummy's heart and club winners.

But this Fork against East succeeds because that player has the heart ace. If West held that card it would be necessary to enter the closed hand and lead a low heart toward the dummy. So an expert faced with this situation would realize that it was necessary to decide which defender holds the heart ace. And after some thought he would conclude that he had not the slightest idea.

NORTH
♠ A4
♥ KQ72
♦ Q53
♣ AK102

WEST
♠ 852
♥ 10986
♦ 6
♣ QJ953

EAST
♠ K1093
♥ A53
♦ 1097
♣ 864

SOUTH (D)
♠ QJ76
♥ J4
♦ AKJ842
♣ 7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 Diam.	Pass	1 Heart	Pass
1 Spade	Pass	2 Club	Pass
2 Diam.	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 Heart	Pass	6 Diam.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West leads Club [illegible]

One in Each League

Perry, at Age 40, Wins Second Cy Young Award

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 — Gaylord Perry, the San Diego Padres' 40-year-old right-handed pitcher, yesterday became the first man to win the Cy Young Award in both leagues and the oldest ever to win it when he was voted the National League's pitcher of the year.

A 21-game winner in 1978 and a 20-game winner four other times in a major league career that started with the San Francisco Giants in 1962, Perry easily captured the award over Burt Hooton of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Perry was the first choice on 22 of the 24 ballots cast by members of the Baseball Writers Association of America. He also had two second-place votes for a total of 116 points, compared to the second-place total of 38 by Hooton, a 19-game winner.

Following in order were Vida Blue of the Giants with 17 points; J.R. Richard of the Houston Astros with 13 points; reliever Kent Tekulve of the Pittsburgh Pirates; Phil Niekro of the Atlanta Braves; Ross Grimsley of the Montreal Expos; reliever Rollie Fingers of the Padres; Tommy John of the Dodgers and rookie Don Robinson of the Pirates.

Wynn a Year Younger

Before Perry, who turned 40 on Sept. 15, the oldest previous winner of a Cy Young Award was Early Wynn of the Chicago White Sox, who was 39 when he was elected in 1959. Perry's other Cy Young Award came in 1972 when he won an American League-leading 24 games for Cleveland and posted a 1.92 earned run average.

In compiling a 21-6 record and a 2.72 ERA, Perry led all National League pitchers in victories and winning percentage. But even he conceded that Fingers, the Padres' ace reliever, should be given credit for a share of the award. Perry started 37 games but completed only 5 — and of his 21 victories, Fingers finished 12 and saved 10.

"There's no question the biggest difference for me this year was having Rollie Fingers in the bullpen," said Perry.

Gaylord Perry

He is the second San Diego pitcher to win the Cy Young Award, named for the great pitcher of the turn of the century, in the last three years. Randy Jones won it in 1976.

Bought From Texas

The Padres acquired Perry from the Texas Rangers in January for reliever Dave Tomlin and cash. In his first year with the team, he achieved some personal records in addition to winning the Cy Young Award.

His 2.72 earned run average was his lowest in five years and on June 4 he won his 250th game. In his final game of the season, Perry struck out 10 Dodger batters to become only the third pitcher in baseball history to surpass the 3,000 mark. His 1978 strikeout total of 154 gave him 3,001 for his career.

Overall, Perry's National League record is 155-115 and American League record 112-91. His previous 20-game seasons were 21-8 for San Francisco in 1966, 23-13 for San Francisco in 1970, 24-16 for Cleveland in 1972 and 21-13 for Cleveland in 1974.

Known for a Wet Pitch

Throughout the season Perry, noted for his use of the illegal spitter and co-author of a book titled "Me and the Spitter," joked about his "mystery" pitch.

"I haven't been able to throw my best one here," he said, "because nobody can catch it."

At his farm near Williamstown, N.C., Perry was pleased with the news. "I'm going to dedicate it to people 40 and over," he said with obvious delight during a telephone interview.

"It meant a lot after the first time, in 1972. The first time was a very exciting time but I think this time has more pleasure to it. . .being over 40 and helping the team go over .500 for the first time.

"It helps to have a year like this when you're getting my age," Perry said.

"You know," his wife, Blanche, said, "since he's come home this fall, he's worked harder than I've ever seen him before. I don't know what it is. Maybe he just feels so young and vigorous after the season he just had. Maybe that's it. . ."

Previous Winners

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Some previous National League Cy Young Award winners:

1977—Steve Carlton, Phillies
1976—Randy Jones, Padres
1975—Tom Seaver, Mets
1974—Mike Marshall, Dodgers
1973—Tom Seaver, Mets
1972—Steve Carlton, Phillies
1971—Ferguson Jenkins, Cubs
1970—Bob Gibson, Cardinals
1969—Tom Seaver, Mets
1968—Bob Gibson, Cardinals
1967—Mike McCormick, Giants
1966—Sandy Koufax, Dodgers
1965—Sandy Koufax, Dodgers

United Press International

Eric Vail of the Atlanta Flames stumbles past masked goalie Ron Grahame of the Los Angeles Kings during a National Hockey League game. The Flames won, 7-2, to remain undefeated.

Ulster, Romania Win

Ireland, England Draw in Soccer

DUBLIN, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Ireland held England to a 1-1 draw here today, its third successive draw in European championship soccer.

England, which edged Denmark, 4-3, in its opening match a month ago, took an eighth-minute lead through striker Bob Latchford, but Gerry Daly scored a well-deserved Irish equalizer 19 minutes later to the delight of a capacity crowd of 50,000.

The home side started nervously and it needed a diving save from Mick Kearns to prevent England from going ahead in the first minute with a neat flick from Kevin Keegan.

But Kearns was given no chance when Latchford rose high above the Irish wall of defenders to head in a corner from Trevor Brooking seven minutes later.

Daly, finding himself unmarked, crashed in a free-kick from Liam Brady to level the score. Ireland ran out of steam in the second half as England pressed hard, but England's forwards failed to break through.

Ireland drew, 3-3, against Denmark and 0-0 against Northern Ireland in its earlier matches.

Two Goals Disallowed

In Belfast, Northern Ireland, collecting two points with goals from second-half substitutes, labored to a 2-1 victory over Denmark.

The Irish dominated play in the first half, throwing the uncertain Danish defense all over the park and netting two disallowed goals in the opening 25 minutes of the match through Sammy McIlroy and David McCreery.

But in the 51st minute, Henning Jensen waited at the far post before collecting a Flindt cross from the left and hooking the ball past goalkeeper Pat Jennings to put the Danes ahead.

Derek Spence, a 60th-minute substitute, came to the rescue after three minutes, latching on to a Cochrane free kick and slipping the ball past Danish keeper Kjaer from close range.

Five minutes from time Trevor Anderson met Armstroog's cross with a fine header which left Kjaer rooted in the middle of his goal and sealed the match for the Irish.

Sames Scores Twice

In Bucharest, midfielder Stefan Sames scored twice to lead Romania to a 3-2 victory against Yugoslavia.

The match, played before 25,000 fans at Bucharest's Steaua stadium, left Yugoslavia without a victory in its first two matches. The Yugoslavs lost, 2-1, to Spain in Zagreb three weeks ago. It was Romania's opening match.

Romania was first to come close to scoring when Crisan hit the bar from 6 yards out in the 9th minute. But it was Yugoslavia that took the lead when Anghelini handled in the penalty area and Petrovic netted from the penalty in spot in the 22d minute.

After the interval the Romanians began putting more pressure on Yugoslavia and in the 62d minute Sames headed in a nice center from Dobrin from 12 yards out to make it 1-1. Still on the attack, Sames scored his second goal in the 68th minute with a powerful close range shot.

Romania increased its lead to 3-1 in the 75th minute when Jordanescu scored from the penalty spot. In the closing seconds Desnica collected a loose ball and netted from 10 yards for Yugoslavia.

In Wrexham, Wales, Ian Edwards scored four goals to lead Wales to a 7-0 rout over Malta. Wales led, 3-0, at the interval as Edwards, who plays in the English third division, scored two goals.

Racers of WHA Called Secure

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25 (AP) — A report that the Indianapolis Racers might fold by this weekend was denied yesterday by the president of the World Hockey Association team.

"There is no truth to the story that anyone has been given an ultimatum about investing more money," said Robert Johnston, who added that he had talked to the majority owner, Nelson Skalbania, earlier in the day about the team and that there was no hint the team would be disbanded.

The Toronto Globe and Mail reported that Skalbania has told his limited partners that unless they provide additional money by Saturday, the team will stop operations.

"The story is incorrect," said Johnston. "It's true we're in the process of reorganizing financially, but there are oo deadlines. All our discussions have been aimed at keeping the team alive and that was the tone in our phone conversation Tuesday."

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	5	0	1	11	27	15
Cincinnati	3	2	1	7	21	18
Birmingham	2	2	0	6	26	20
Edmonton	2	3	0	6	19	16
Winnipeg	2	2	1	5	20	21
Indianapolis	1	4	0	2	16	25
Quebec	0	4	1	1	16	30

Tuesday's Results

New England 2, Cincinnati 1
Birmingham 3, Edmonton 2

Ivy League Football Confused, as Usual

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT) — Team A beats Team B and then loses to Team C, which had beaten Team B. This formula has long been typical of Ivy League football and this season certainly is no exception.

The eight teams are jammed up in the standings with only two games separating Brown in first place from Princeton in last. With a month of action remaining, every team has lost at least one league game.

Behind Brown in first place are Columbia and Dartmouth, tied for second; Cornell and Yale, tied for fourth; Harvard and Penn, tied for sixth, and then Princeton.

Brown and Yale were the league's favorites before the season began, and after the Elis wiped the Bruins off their home field, 21-0, on opening day, it seemed a foregone conclusion that the championship would remain in New Haven. Wrong. Yale lost to Dartmouth in the rain and was tied by Columbia while Brown came back to beat Princeton, Penn and Cornell.

Cornell, which won only a single game a year ago, was unbeaten after four games before its loss to Brown. And how about Dartmouth? Armed with the league's best quarterback in Buddy Teevens and a new coach, Joe Yukica, Dartmouth had its high hopes smashed at Cambridge when the Green lost to Harvard for the fifth season in a row.

Penn has been predictable. The Red and Blue wins its home games at Franklin Field but loses the away games regardless of the locale or the opponent. Such has been Penn's habit for the last two seasons. On it goes.

The leading offensive producer has been a Cornellian, Joe Holland, who leads the league in rushing, total offense and scoring. He carried the ball 55 times, an Ivy record, against Harvard and gained 244 yards. Joe is the son of Brud Holland, an All America end on Carl Snavely's great Cornell teams 40 years ago.

The biggest suprise has been the resurgence of Columbia whose coach, Bill Campbell, played on the only Lion team to win a piece of the Ivy title — 17 years ago.

The Light Blue won three of its first four games for the best start that any Columbia team had experienced in the last 32 years and the Lions are very much in the championship race with games coming up against Dartmouth, Cornell and Brown. The big difference has been in defense, because Columbia has one for a change and it is built around two linebackers, Jim Boran and Mike McGraw.

Bad Hands at Yale

After a shaky start due in part to injuries, Brown found its sophomores coming through on defense. Turnovers and dropped passes have taken the sting out of Yale's offense, which counts heavily on a big end, John Spagnola. Harvard has four league games remaining and looks for Ralph Polillio, a senior halfback, to lead it to glory in November. The two big guns in Penn's wishbone attack are Tom Roland, a running quarterback, and Dennis Grosvenor, the fullback.

The 13 league games have been decided by an average of just eight points and there has been only one rout, Brown's 44-16 victory over Princeton. The Tigers led, 13-0, at one point in that game. Against oon-league opponents the Ivies have been respectable, winning 8 of 14 games so far.

But competition for customers with pro football continues to be a losing proposition. In spite of numerous promotional efforts and tickets priced as low as 50 cents, attendance continues to slump, with the game average around 12,000.

Japanese Gymnasts Retain Men's Title

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 25 (AP) — Japanese gymnasts retained the men's team gold medal at the world championships here tonight, narrowly defeating the Soviet Union.

It was the fifth consecutive victory for the Japanese men in the world championships since 1960. They have also been Olympic champions since 1964.

East Germany finished third, to take the bronze medal, and the United States squad placed fourth.

Japan won with an aggregate score of 579.85. The Russians scored 578.95, while the East Germans scored 571.75 and the Americans 568.70. West Germany finished fifth with 566.90.

In other team scoring, Hungary was sixth with 566.30 points, followed by Romania with 560.85.

Then came France, 556.35; Czechoslovakia, 551.65, and Switzerland, 550.95.

The Japanese squad, traditionally strong in the voluntary exercises, came into the final competition before a capacity crowd of 8,000 with a sizable 2.95-point margin over the Russian team, their traditional rivals.

Japan showed uncharacteristic faults — much like the Russians during Monday's compulsory exercises — in the floor and vault events tonight.

Two of the best Japanese gymnasts, world champion Shigeru Kasamatsu and Eizo Kenmotsu, who held first and second places individually, slipped badly during the floor exercise. Judges gave Kasamatsu a 9.60, the lowest score of his performance here this week.

The Japanese errors were as unexpected as those which beset the Soviet stars, Nikolai Andrianov and Vladimir Markelov, during the pommel horse event Monday.

Andianov capped his evening with a bold virtuoso performance in the floor exercises, drawing huge applause and a standing ovation from flag-waving Soviet fans.

Judges gave him a 9.90, which gave the Soviet team a 0.955 victory over the Japanese in the voluntary exercises — not enough to overcome Japan's lead.

Dorsett Regains Starter's Role

DALLAS, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Coach Tom Landry said yesterday that running back Tony Dorsett would start tomorrow night against the Minnesota Vikings, ending the benching of the Dallas Cowboy star.

Landry and Dorsett met briefly before the National Football League team's workout and the coach said he based his decision to start Dorsett on the results of that discussion.

Landry emphasized that he benched Dorsett for last Sunday's game with Philadelphia not because Dorsett missed a workout but because he failed to notify any team official as to his whereabouts.

World League For Football Seeks Colt Star

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP) — An attorney representing unidentified European and Iranian clients hoping to form a new professional football league said yesterday that discussions have been held with Bert Jones, the Baltimore Colts' star quarterback.

"I won't deny that we've talked to him," said Jack Heller of Beverly Hills, Calif. "We would like very much to have him. He'd be the first National Football League star we inlend to recruit, the first of many.

"We're offering an awful lot of money," continued Heller, whose clients hope an eight-team International Football League will begin play in 1980. "We're very optimistic in terms of being able to accomplish what we've set out to do.

"We're, very well-funded. We're in this for the long haul."

Heller said his clients hoped to field teams in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, London, Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Mexico City.

An anonymous source said that Jones had been offered a 5-year, $5-million contract and that the proposed league hoped to sign eight top NFL quarterbacks with the hope that other established players would follow.

Neither Jones, his agent nor the Colts were available for comment.

Rangers Trade Hargrove To Padres for Gamble

ARLINGTON, Texas, Oct. 25 (UPI) — The Texas Rangers today traded first baseman Mike Hargrove, who slumped to .251 with 17 homers last season, to San Diego for Oscar Gamble, a millionaire outfielder who hit seven home runs last season.

The deal also sent infielder Kurt Bevacqua and minor league catcher Bill Fahey to the Padres for catcher Dave Roberts and a rumored $00,000.

Hargrove, 29, a career .303 hitter until last season, said, "The Rangers need the money, that's the only thing I can figure."

The Rangers attracted 1.4 million fans last season for the best attendance in the history of the franchise, but with high-priced talent such as Richie Zisk, Al Oliver, Jon Matlack, Fergie Jenkins, Bobby Bonds, Doyle Alexander and Bert Campaneris, owner Brad Corbett oversaw an operation that may have spent $800,000 more than it took in.

During August Corbett sold his only steady southpaw relief pitcher, Paul Lindblad, to the New York Yankees and the week the season ended he traded Bonds to the Cleveland Indians.

Now Texas has acquired Gamble, a millionaire by virtue of a contract that pays a six-figure salary through 1998. The outfielder, who will be 29 in December, hit .275 with 7 homers and 47 runs batted in last season.

Gamble signed his huge contract as a free agent after a .294 year with 31 home runs for the Chicago White Sox in 1977. Texas is not expected to keep him long.

Roberts, 27, hit .216 in 54 games. Bevacqua, 31, hit .222 in 90 games for Texas and Fahey, 28, hit .250 in 66 games at Tucson before breaking a finger in August.

Hargrove's best season for power was 1977 when he hit 18 home runs and knocked in 69 runs, batting mostly in the leadoff position.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
lanta	2	0	2	12	40	21
Y. Islanders	3	1	2	8	26	23
Y. Rangers	2	1	2	7	20	16
hiladelphia	2	3	2	6	17	19
Smythe Division						
icago	3	0	2	8	23	16
ncouver	2	2	1	7	31	31
Louis	2	4	1	5	29	40
lorado	1	4	1	3	16	33
WALES CONFERENCE						
Adams Division						
ston	5	1	1	11	36	19
ronto	4	3	0	8	21	19
ffalo	2	3	1	5	12	12
innesota	1	2	1	3	17	22
Norris Division						
ntreal	4	2	0	8	27	20
troit	1	2	3	5	17	19
s Angeles	2	4	0	4	23	28
ttsburgh	1	4	1	3	17	24
shington	1	4	1	3	17	26

Tuesday's Results

hiladelphia 4, New York Islanders 4, tie
lanta 7, Los Angeles 2
ston 7, St. Louis 2

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Washington	4	1	.800	—
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	½
New York	3	2	.600	1
New Jersey	2	4	.429	2
Boston	1	2	.167	3½
Central Division				
Cleveland	4	0	1.000	—
Houston	4	1	.800	½
San Antonio	4	3	.571	1½
Atlanta	2	3	.400	2½
New Orleans	2	4	.333	3
Detroit	0	2	.000	4½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Denver	4	1	.800	—
Indiana	2	2	.500	1½
Milwaukee	3	3	.500	1½
Kansas City	2	2	.400	2
Chicago	1	2	.167	3½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	5	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	2	1	.833	½
Golden State	2	3	.400	2
San Diego	3	2	.375	3½
Portland	2	4	.333	3½
Los Angeles	1	4	.200	4

Tuesday's Results

New York 113, Atlanta 109
Cleveland 122, New Orleans 104
Kansas City 123, Chicago 117
New Jersey 97, Indiana 95
San Antonio 122, Boston 109
Phoenix 124, Milwaukee 116
San Diego 124, Los Angeles 123
Portland 104, Washington 102

Parrish Out for Season

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Oct. 25 (AP) — Cornerback Lemar Parrish of the Washington Redskins broke his right wrist in Sunday's National Football League game against the New York Giants and will miss the rest of the season.

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CLEVELAND BROWNS—Placed Dave Grot, linebacker, on the injured-reserve list.
DENVER BRONCOS—Placed Ron Egloff, tight end, on the injured-reserve list.
NEW YORK GIANTS—Placed Ron Mikolajczyk, tackle, on the injured-reserve list. Signed Maurice Tyler, safety.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
DETROIT RED WINGS—Recalled Roland Cloutier, center, from Kansas City of the Central Hockey League.
World Hockey Association
QUEBEC NORDIQUES—Recalled Jim Corsi, goaltender, and Norman Dube, left wing, from Binghamton of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE
TEXAS A&M—Announced the resignation of Emory Bellard, head football coach and athletic director. Named Tom Wilson interim head coach.

Art Buchwald

Neutron Weaponry: SALT for the Senate

WASHINGTON — My wife and I were watching the Evening News, when Walter announced that President Carter had given the go-ahead to the Defense Department to start making the components for a neutron bomb. Walter said that while the components would be manufactured, they would not be assembled at the present time.

Buchwald

My wife, whose only weakness is she doesn't keep up on sophisticated nuclear weaponry, turned to me and said, "What's a neutron weapon?"

"It is designed to kill people without destroying property. We call it an enhanced radiation weapon," I told her.

"Who's we?"

"Those of us in the military-industrial complex."

"Are you in the military-industrial complex?"

"No, but some of my best friends are. It's one helluva piece of hardware. With the right warhead you can zap a battalion of Soviet tanks 80 miles away," I said.

"Why do we need it?" she wanted to know.

"That's the most stupid question I ever heard. We need every type of nuclear weapon we can get. We've got hydrogen bombs and atomic warheads, and Nike and Polaris missiles. But they're too powerful to use in the field. The neutron weapon fills the gap and lowers the kill-threshold to just the right level to fight a civilized war."

"Do the Russians have it?" she asked.

"They certainly do not. All they have is monster weapons that can destroy entire cities. They're in a lot of trouble."

"I guess I should know this," she said, "but if the Soviets don't have a neutron weapon and we do, how do we prevent them from using their monster weapons after we use our small ones on them?"

"Because if they use their monster ones they know we'll use ours, and then we'll destroy each other," I said patiently.

"But if we use the neutron weapon against their armies in the field, won't we be destroying them? They're certainly not going to stand by and see all their men and tanks destroyed without retaliating with everything they've got."

"I'm sorry but I'm not at liberty to answer that at this time," I replied.

* * *

"Can I ask you another question? If we have developed a smaller weapon that just kills people and doesn't destroy property, what's to prevent the Soviets from doing the same thing?"

"They don't have the know-how to make a neutron bomb or they would have before now."

"That's what you said about the atomic bomb after World War II."

"Can you keep a secret?" I asked her.

"You know I can."

"Carter really doesn't care if we have a neutron bomb or not. But he wants a SALT treaty very badly. Even if the Soviets agree to one, he'll have a hard time getting the Senate to approve it. So by announcing he was going ahead with the neutron bomb, he'll win over the senators who are against SALT."

"Then," she said, "Carter's not going ahead with the neutron weapon to impress the Soviets, but to placate the U.S. Senate?"

"Now you're catching on," I said.

"I think I'll watch The Gong Show."

"How can you watch The Gong Show at a time like this?" I asked.

"Because it makes a lot more sense than building a neutron bomb."

'Islands in Stream' Made for Soviet TV

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI) — Soviet director Anatoly Efros has made a television film of American writer Ernest Hemingway's last and uncompleted novel "Islands in the Stream," the Soviet news agency Tass has reported.

It said Efros sees the novel as "the most sincere expression of the writer's feelings, his desire for happiness and love, and a protest against solitude and the force of man confronting the elements."

The Americanization of Sweden

By Bjorn Edlund

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25 (UPI) — On Gamla Brogatan shopping street here, you would have to read the krona price tags on sneakers, blue jeans, skateboards and rock records on display to know that you were in Sweden.

The Swedes' 1950s admiration for the United States has returned with the second revival of the '50s fashions. They have again embraced the trends and products from "over there."

"I think life would be very boring if they took away all American things," said Per Nersing, 14.

Strip any passing teenager of the American garments and chances are he will end up dressed only in his South Korean nylon socks.

His jeans, his underwear, his cotton shirt, his sweater with a UCLA emblem, his sneakers and his windbreaker all come from the United States.

Surveying "American cultural imperialism," a left-wing newspaper said:

"In the 1950s we adored the United States. Today we have become a United States in miniature."

Still Critical

Nevertheless, the copying of U.S. styles hasn't diminished the critical reporting of American society in Swedish news media, which seldom pass up an opportunity to point an admonishing finger at real or fancied weaknesses in the social setup of the United States.

Racism, the plight of American Indians and other problems are covered extensively, creating a contrast between the obvious American features of Swedish every-day life and media distaste for American society.

Through films, music, television shows and trend-setting literature, the United States again emerges as the big image.

There are more than 25 hamburger stands in Sweden; in 1972 there were none. A recent poll showed that 44 of the 50 biggest-selling LPs were American. Skateboards are the fashion for the younger teens. "Kojak," "Rich Man-Poor Man" and replays of "The Lucy Show" have replaced the "Bonanza" and "Dick van Dyke" imports of early Swedish television.

"We have become used to the American way of thinking. We feel alien to films that are made elsewhere," said Prof. Leif Furhammar, whose specialty is the modern film.

In McDonald's on the main street in Stockholm, a Sunday afternoon crowd dressed in style eat their hamburgers, french fries and apple pies. Their parents take their evening meal in pizzerias or Chinese-food restaurants, both American imports.

Intellectuals, listening to early Bob Dylan or Phil Ochs records, discuss the pros and cons of Lisa Alther's "Kinflicks," a bestseller here.

Raggare Subculture

One group — the Raggare, Sweden's equivalent to the Hell's Angels — have remained staunch pro-Americans since their subculture developed in the late 1950s.

In their souped-up Studebakers or Chryslers, they have congested downtown traffic every Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday night for longer than any pedestrian wants to recall.

"Sweden must be the most Americanized society in Europe," a traveling U.S. observer said.

"The French would cringe at the self-service restaurants you have here — but I feel at home. It seems that Sweden, with its vast distances between towns, also has turned into a car-borne country," he said.

The hot-dog kiosk is the center of night-life in all smaller Swedish towns. To drive 25 miles for a snack in the Nordic twilight is normal.

Sweden, like the U.S., has a mobile population. Less than half of the inhabitants in the Stockholm area were born there.

"Our countries are alike, we have similar cultural patterns. We read many newspapers, watch television a lot, have the same basic values," said a U.S. diplomat.

Times have been different.

'The American Uncle'

After nearly a fifth of the Swedish population emigrated to the United States in the hunger years of the late 1800s, "Amerika" was a place where you had a rich relative.

"The American uncle" would come home, speak Swedish with broad, English words interspersed, flash green bills and gold dental work.

During the '30s and until the German defeat at Stalingrad in World War II, many middle and upper-class Swedes were pro-German. After the war, America was Europe's big financial helper, and highly visible bulwark of democracy. In the '50s and early '60s, American music and films set the pace.

Then came Vietnam.

The younger generation turned against the United States. Demonstrators in dungarees and secondhand U.S. Army flak jackets marched on the U.S. embassy, and on one occasion Ambassador Jerome Holland's car was hit by eggs.

When Premier Olaf Palme, in his 1972 Christmas speech, said the U.S. bombing of Hanoi was an "outrage," the U.S. State Department told the Swedes a new ambassador to fill their Washington vacancy would not be welcome.

The U.S. ambassador to Stockholm had been recalled earlier in 1972, and relations were frosty. The differences subsequently cleared up.

Robert Kennedy Minnott, the present U.S. ambassador and himself a former antiwar activist, only runs the risk of being knocked over by a skateboarder in the Gallerian shopping arcade.

Sweden's school system teaches all children seven years of English.

Foreign films and shows are not dubbed on television, giving Swedes many opportunities to improve their English.

Crime Material

"The American detective shows are very exciting, and they show it the way it is in the States. With all that crime, they have a lot of material to make shows from," said Per Tornquist, 13.

But Swedish television mostly shows only one U.S. detective story a week, taking pains to exclude excessive violence.

The fascination with all things American mingles with the awe at the unknown depths of a society most Swedes only know through its literature, films and products.

"The United States — even the name sounds big and thrilling. Deep down I want to go there sometime. Their things always look more exciting than ours," said Eva Lide, 14.

In a hamburger stand, the salesgirl handed over a leaflet.

"Read it — it's all about 'Grease' with John Travolta. You can win a free ticket if you fill in the crossword puzzle in the fold," she said.

"It's a great film. It's American," she said. What else?

The Swedes' 1950s admiration for the United States has returned with the second revival of the '50s fashions.

PEOPLE: *Gala Transforms 'Apple' Into the Big Emerald*

New York Mayor **Ed Koch** turned the Big Apple into the Emerald City for the world premiere of "The Wiz," the film version of the Broadway hit based on the old "Wizard of Oz" movie that made **Judy Garland** a star. The spotlighters at the post-premiere party Tuesday night were **Diana Ross** — in Judy's old Dorothy role — and **Lena Horne**, who plays Glinda the Good. Other biggies on hand for pink champagne and fireworks atop the World Trade Center were **Mary McFadden** and **Halston**, (just two of the dozen top designers of the film's costumes), **Andy Warhol**, **Henry Winkler**, **Candice Bergen**, author **Kurt Vonnegut** and director **Sidney Lumet**. . . Meanwhile another gala was brewing in Cincinnati, where the old Palace theater — which had barely escaped the wrecking ball that would have turned it into a parking lot — celebrated its reprieve with a Hollywood-style reopening that starred **Bob Newhart** and the comedy team of **Robert Shields** and **Lorene Yarnelle**. The 60-year-old theater — in its heyday a vaudeville showcase for **George Burns**, **Gracie Allen** and dozens of other stars — has just received a $1 million facelift. In a special preview concert, **Ella Fitzgerald** and **Count Basie** joined the Cincinnati Pops Orchestra to raise more than $100,000 for the Cincinnati Symphony.

* * *

Outlaw **Jesse James** may have left behind more than his reputation as one of the country's most celebrated bandits. Researchers examining the original coffin in which the famous bankrobber was buried found a few bone fragments and possibly a tooth that they say may be part of James' remains. The coffin was taken from a gravesite at James' birthplace near Kearney, Mo., last Sunday. It was believed to be James' original resting place when he was buried in 1882. (The body was transferred to another coffin and moved to a family plot in Kearney in 1902.) **Milton Perry**, acting Clay County parks director, said the county plans to build a visitors' center at the James farm, 35 miles north of Kansas City, and the original coffin will be a part of the display. . . In another echo of the past, the Air Force Reserve unit at Dover, Del., now can boogie (or even shag) to authentic "Shoo Shoo Baby" records. Nationwide publicity last week about the unit's need for copies of the Andrews Sisters' 1940 hit generated a flurry of responses. "I have in my possession thus far, I think, five copies of the sheet music and four copies of the 78 and one album that a gal in Kansas City sent express," information officer **Wesley Bell** said. A second, mood-matching request was for an old World War II flying jacket — to complete a display of "Shoo Shoo Baby," a B-17 bomber being restored at the Dover Air Force Base for the Air Force Museum in Ohio. It is believed to be one of only two B-17s still in existence out of 8,000 used in World War II.

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In New York, the Men's Fashion Association picked its 1978 heroes of haberdashery, and **Henry Fonda** was at the head of the list — as this year's inductee into the group's "Image Hall of Fame." Special awards went to **Ben Vereen**, **Dan Rather**, **Merv Griffin**, **Michael Jackson**, **David Mahoney** of Norton Simon, Inc., **J.M. Haggar** of Haggar Menswear and Georgia State Senator **Julian Bond**.

* * *

Married: Actress **Jane Powell** and writer-producer **David Parlon**, both 49, at Newport Beach, Calif. — she for the fourth time and he for the third. Miss Powell, perhaps best known for her motion picture musicals, in "Seven Brides And Seven Brothers," has been performing on stage this year.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

Spain's King Juan Carlos dons parachutist garb to observe maneuvers at Badajoz